THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 53

••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Senate Digs Into Slump

Japan Is Rocked Both Ways

World Nears New Air Wonders

British Stand Delays Debts

Detroit Strike Makes Strikes

Aluminum Is Next Metal Age

THE U. S. Senate, in a sweeping resolution, undertakes to find the causes and possible solutions of the three-year slump. Unanimously the Finance Committee, which Senator Harrison, author of the resolution, is expected to head at the next session, is given a free hand. The inquiry may start within a week. Along with this move comes strong agitation for inflationary relief, with special insistence from the farm regions. All parties in Washington agree with the Administration that reflation of some kind is necessary—Reflation means inflation with a big foot on the brakes.

¶ Tokyo war authorities are reported as urging that Japan withdraw from the League, the Disarmament Conference, and the world economic parley. The military is alarmed at growing popular opinion that the big war costs and isolation may bring national disaster. In the Diet the Mensieto party now joins the Seiyukai in registering the belief that Japan should make concessions at Geneva, remain in the League, and give assurance that civilians will henceforth control the army and navy. Thus Japan is rocked two ways—A world that admires its enterprise longs to see it find right balance.

¶ The Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Inc., is told thrilling new air secrets in New York. Prof. Auguste Piccard, stratosphere pioneer, shows mathematically how a 140-miles-an-hour airplane, at 10 miles above the earth, will fly 450 miles an hour. A revolving wing plane, patented by H. H. Platt of Philadelphia two years ago, but not yet ready for practical tests, is disclosed as antedating the sensational Rohrbach "paddle wheel" plane in Germany. Mr. Platt admits it will rise and descend vertically. It is man's newest mental leap toward the ideal—It envisages complete air safety, tremendous air speed.

¶ The British Government specifies that while it bars advance bargaining at Washington it will be open to discussion. Thus details of trade concessions to induce drastic revision of war debts may come into the talk, but Britain desires to avoid agreements until after the world economic conference. Many Congressmen are displeased at this. Senator Pittman of Nevada takes the stand that it amounts to British rejection of the American offer. A new difficulty is foreseen—The June war debt payments will fall due before any settlement can be made.

¶ Detroit is caught in the vicious circle of strikes that make strikes. The 6000 workers in the Briggs body manufacturing plant strike and the 4600 in the allied Murray corporation's plant are laid off. Then, because bodies aren't forthcoming, 40,000 Ford workers in the Detroit area and 60,000 throughout the country are thrown into idleness through shutdowns. No understanding, no bodies; no bodies, no cars; no cars, no jobs—Nowadays no striker liveth unto himself.

¶ Peru is feeling tremendous pressure to make it loose its hold on Leticia. Following the League's call to Lima, which was concurrent with the admonition of Secretary of State Stimson, Britain raises its voice in a similar appeal, and France informs Washington it is supporting the American policy. Colombia is reported as landing troops on the Putumayo River for an attack on the seized town from the air. Peru is said to be willing to give back Leticia, but diplomacy forces delays—It's the usual reservations regarding reservations.

¶ France believes world recovery demands reëstablishment of the monetary system on a gold basis and general lowering of the barriers that prevent trade. Clement Moret, governor of the Bank of France, makes this declaration in his annual report. He says the bank still attracts and retains large amounts of foreign capital seeking safe refuge, but seizes the occasion to issue a grave warning to the Chamber of Deputies vacillating on budget matters—France's continued security hinges upon fixing up its budget soon and right.

¶ Civilization's next metal age will be that of aluminum. Prof. Colin G. Fink tells the American Institute of Electrical Engineers radical changes will come to the basic industries in 10 years through applying electricity to chemical processes, with aluminum a chief product. Aluminum trains will loll along at 100 miles an hour; aluminum steamships will rip across the Atlantic; aluminum airplanes will drop weight and gather speed; skyscrapers will revolutionize with aluminum floors and glass walls. This is big news—It ought even to tickle technocracy out of its hopelessness.

Rubber Plates Check Dish Washing Hazard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

PALE plastic crepe rubber, said to be odorless and tasteless, is being used to make plates and tumblers here. The new "unbreakables" are being made in brilliant and artistic colors, and they are expected to displace the old blue porcelain, the decorated china and the glass and paper utensils for general use.

Research laboratories of one of the great Akron rubber factories developed the new material for food containers. The rubber can be colored with any desired pigment.

Barter Finds Ways to Feed Nation's Needy

Food-for-Services System Brings Out Ingenuity of Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 27—A half a dozen unemployed persons met at a neighbor's home in east Oakland several months ago to try to find out if there was any way in which they could help themselves.

There was. A visit today to the headquarters of the Unemployed Exchange Association, "U. X. A." for short, reveals that fact. This organization, founded at that meeting, is now taking care of some 600 families. It has a 170-acre fruit ranch, a garage, a commissary, fuel, trucks, tractors—in fact, it is fast accumulating all the things that go to make up a self-supporting community.

All this has been accomplished without one cent of capital, without aid from the municipality or contributions from charity. Indeed, it is against all rules of the U. X. A. to accept anything free of charge. It is paid for in the one thing that the members have to offer—service.

They exchange their labor for commodities. They help the farmer pick his fruit and receive some of it in payment. Their pay, in other cases, has been in discarded sewing machines, broken-down tractors and automobiles, castoff clothing—whatever the employer has to offer. The machines are repaired at the garage, the women mend the clothes. These things are exchanged to farmers for food.

Someone paid in an old windmill. Repair men got busy; a farmer agreed to exchange hogs for it. One squad is down in the San Joaquin Valley sorting potatoes on shares. The deal calls for enough to provide the 600 families for a month. A country club has a large acreage of trees that need pruning and thinning out. A crew, headed by an experienced woodsman, is doing the cutting with saws that were acquired in exchanges. The wood is hauled to the city in the association's trucks and turned over to the fuel section to be cut.

Food, fuel, clothing—these are acquired by the U. X. A., exchanging services for commodities. All products are placed in a commissary and members draw on them by spending their "points," a point being an hour's work done for the association.

Pennsylvanians to Use Scrip in Exchanges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—Getting back to the fundamentals of barter and exchange, the Emergency Exchange Association of Pennsylvania has been organized here to trade work for produce, or services for goods, scrip being the medium of interchange.

Backed by representatives of a number of groups of unemployed, as well as by social agencies, the new association plans to use the services of its members, skilled in various lines, paying the workers in scrip, issued by the association. This scrip will be redeemable in food and clothing, which has been provided by other members of the association, who, in turn, have been paid in scrip.

Richmond, Va., to Try Goods-for-Services Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Barter, the oldest form of exchanging services for goods, came back to Richmond this week as the Citizens' Service Exchange opened for business at Ninth and Cary Streets, and 50 men were put to work.

Launched about two weeks ago as an incorporated relief organization, the exchange has since laid the groundwork for the actual swapping of work for clothes, food and shelter. Within a few weeks, as Richmonders learn they can exchange whatever surplus goods they have for labor, and the unemployed learn that, while cash may be difficult to obtain, they, nevertheless, can earn the necessities of life, the exchange officers forecast a thriving organization, which will furnish work relief to hundreds of the unemployed here.

DRIVE NETS 1000 JOBS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—More than 1000 of the 9000 unemployed workers of St. Pancras are assured of jobs for the first three months of 1933, as a result of a "Spend for Unemployment" campaign conducted here in recent weeks.

British Attitude Opens Way To Discussion on All Points

Ready to Consider Trade Proposals in Return for Debt Concessions—London Feels World Economic Decisions Should Be Tentative

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27—The British Government emphatically does not desire to impose any limit whatever upon the field of discussion at the coming debts conference at Washington. It will be clearly possible therefore for any proposals for compensatory advantages from Britain in return for debt concessions to be gone into fully.

The only reservation made on the British side is that as decisions on world economic questions affect other nations as well as Britain, they cannot be decided finally before discussion of them has taken place at the world economic conference and among all states concerned.

The official view here is that the United States and Britain are in the same plight as a consequence of the world trade slump, and that it is therefore not so much a problem of bargaining, but for taking counsel together for mutual action to restore conditions under which both can prosper once more.

An analogy is thus drawn here between Lausanne and Washington. Lausanne, in the British view, was a step in the direction in which it is now hoped to advance. Provisional conclusions reached at Lausanne—favorable as they may have been to Germany—were not agreed to on this account, but solely because they were found to be essential in the interests of Britain, France and Italy. A similar situation, it is claimed, has to be faced at Washington.

This does not preclude mutual accommodation, but it relegates such considerations to an entirely secondary position.

Britain's return to the gold standard, territorial adjustments and coaling station and other trade facilities, all have been mentioned as possibly associated considerations, but the official view is that each of these questions must stand upon its own merits.

As regards the gold standard, the British Government, as is now advised, undoubtedly favors such a movement subject, however, to the provision that world trade and currency arrangements must be so modified as to preclude the possibility of a repetition of the collapse of September, 1931.

As regards territorial readjustments, Britain is barred by the solemn pledges it has given against anything of the kind so far as the West Indies is concerned. British public opinion is also against such changes generally.

Trade, and other mutual facilities, however, might be discussed subject to the most-favored-nation condition which, in the British official view, ought to be preserved.

As regards the seeming reservation in the British acceptance to the invitation to Washington the Monitor understands this was included chiefly in order to insure that the nature of the coming Anglo-American conversations should not be misunderstood on the continent of Europe.

JAPAN'S HOLD ON MANDATES UNDER DEBATE

Geneva Argues Quitting of League Means Releasing of Islands

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 27—Regarding Geneva's contentions that if Japan leaves the League it must renounce its mandates over the ex-German islands of the Pacific, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan's attitude is that the mandated islands, including the Carolines and the Marshalls were the "spoils of war" and said that this attitude will be maintained regardless of the League's contention. He remarked that the presence of President Woodrow Wilson at Versailles made impossible the use of plain language, such as spoils of war, hence an ambiguous formula for the mandates was adopted. He added that personally he thought that Japan ought to resign from the League forthwith, since the Occidentals' interpretation of the Covenant cannot be harmonized with Japan's programs in Asia.

The Nichi Nichi says the war authorities consider the Government's plan to withdraw Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka's delegation from the consideration of the Manchurian question at Geneva to be a lukewarm gesture and urge Japan to withdraw immediately from the League, and likewise from the disarmament conference and to refuse to participate in the forthcoming World Economic Conference. While this statement is unconfirmed, it is believed to be correct, since the military are alarmed because of evidences of the increasing trend of public opinion against Japan's attitude of no concessions.

Interpellations in the Diet, which are continuing, reveal that a considerable section of both the Saiyukai and the Minseito foresee financial disaster if the present huge army and navy expenditures are continued and if the policy of world isolation for Japan develops farther. While the interpellators are speaking cautiously, the tenor of their remarks indicates a widespread belief that Japan ought to make every effort to remain inside the League and equally that the Government ought to take some action to convince the world that henceforth the army and navy will be under the Civilian Cabinet's full control.

In this connection the Cabinet discussed an interpellator's demand to know whether the Government or the armed forces were empowered to decide upon the nation's military strength.

TORONTO WARRANT ISSUED FOR INSULL

TORONTO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The arrest of Martin J. Insull was ordered here today. The warrant was issued by Justice Kingstone at the request of E. W. Bayly, Deputy Attorney-General of Ontario. A marshal left immediately to serve the order at Orillia, where Mr. Insull lives.

The former public utilities official is at liberty on $50,000 bail pending extradition proceedings which began last October under an indictment in Chicago charging him with embezzlement and grand larceny in connection with the collapse of the Middle West Utilities Company.

Several adjournments have been granted in proceedings and Mr. Insull was to have appeared for trial at Barrie on Feb. 7. Subsequent hearings will be held in Toronto.

Meantime Samuel Insull, Martin's brother, remains in Greece. He was indicted with Martin but the Greek courts refused a petition for extradition.

NEW ROCHELLE CITY MANAGER SHOWS SAVING

New York City's Reform Group Closely Watches Neighbor's Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 27—This city of 55,000—the largest in the metropolitan area to have a city manager form of government—will wind up its first year under this rule on Monday, when Mr. John F. Donovan, the one-time "buck" private and railroad track supervisor, submits his budget for 1933.

Mr. Donovan said today that the new city cost sheet would run $1,000,000 under last year's, and that he would report a 55-point reduction in the current tax rate, a $1,200,000 collection in delinquent taxes and a restoration of the city's credit with local financing obtainable at 3½ per cent.

This result has been achieved, he continued, through the elimination of short-term debt charges, cuts in personnel, government reorganization, centralized purchasing, fixed responsibility and closer cooperation among departments.

When he took office a year ago, he said, the city was loaded with a debt of nearly $7,000,000, an exhausted credit and a delinquent tax list nearing a total of $3,000,000. As a starting point for new sources of revenue, he forced the passage of a law providing for the sale of tax liens.

The Donovan régime has been the target of criticism, however, ever since the City Manager's appointment under the new city charter adopted by referendum in the city election of November, 1929. Prior to his New Rochelle incumbency, he had held the same post in Auburn, N. Y. Bi-partisan opposition to him crystallized almost at once, and this draws its strength today both from within and without the city's Charter League.

UNIFIED TRAFFIC CONTROL SOUGHT BY ROOSEVELT

Consolidation of All Agencies in Reconstituted I. C. C. Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 27—Consolidation of all transportation agencies in the hands of a reconstituted Interstate Commerce Commission with widely enlarged powers and duties, is receiving the careful attention of President-Elect Roosevelt in connection with his general study of government reorganization in the interests of economy and efficiency.

The new transportation body would have complete regulatory power over all forms of transportation—whether by land, air or water. It would control the rates, capitalization schedules, and competitive activities of the various branches of the transportation industry.

Announcement that the plan was being discussed at length in the President-Elect's conferences with economic experts was made here late yesterday from an authorized source. It was taken up again today when Mr. Roosevelt received Mr. William H. Woodin, president of the American Car & Foundry Company, a leading Roosevelt adviser on railroad and transportation problems.

Although still in the tentative stage, the discussions are understood to point toward probable inclusion of the transportation plan in the general program of the new Administration.

Under the authority of the new transportation body, if set up, would be the railroads, bus and motortruck lines, air lines, inland waterways, ocean-shipping and pipe lines, on the theory that they all belong to the general subject of transportation.

The new regulatory board would absorb the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Shipping Board, the steamboat inspection service, now under the Department of Commerce and all other transportation bodies now operating independently or in the various government departments.

In view of lengthy conversations on this schedule between Mr. Walker D. Hines, war-time chief of the Federal Railroad Administration, and the President-Elect during the past two days it is believed here that Mr. Hines may very possibly head the new transportation body.

Being considered in connection

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

New Zealand Acts To Rid Butter Of 'Unspreadability'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Experiments have been made in New Zealand to get rid of a fault in New Zealand butter on the English market, the difficulty in spreading it. Danish butter is more easily spread, and this is given as one of the reasons why it is more popular in England.

The fault is one that does not strike the New Zealander as serious, because he is used to eating butter lavishly. In England greater economy is observed, and there are large numbers of English homes where the "spreadability" of butter is considered an important factor.

A little butter has to be made to go a long way. In most New Zealand hotels and restaurants the supply of butter is not stinted, but in England, restaurants portion it out carefully and grocers are accustomed to sell small portions to certain classes of customers.

The Department of Scientific Research has taken up the matter and it has been found by a number of experiments that it is quite possible to produce a butter in the Dominion which has the softness of Danish, and is capable of being spread just as easily. The stiff texture of Dominion butter was found to be due to a certain method of quick cooling of cream.

Piccard Surpasses Boldest Utopian In Forecasting 'World of Wonders'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A world of wonders, beyond the dreams of the boldest Utopian, administered by the laboratory necromancy of the natural scientist through inventions as yet but clumsily conceived, was envisaged by Prof. Auguste Piccard, pioneer explorer of the stratosphere, in addresses at Columbia University before the Institute of Arts and Science and a founders' meeting of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences yesterday.

Professor Piccard not only foresaw "paddle-wheel" airplanes, initiatory designs for which already have been developed in America, but air travel through the stratosphere at a 450-miles-an-hour clip.

Professor Piccard, who was Dr. Albert Einstein's pupil when the latter taught at the University of Zurich and whose cosmic ray research has taken him twice into the stratosphere more than 10 miles above sea level, disclaimed any expert aeronautical knowledge, but advanced the theory that the practical stratosphere passenger airplane, flying at 10 miles altitude would have a maximum speed of about 450 miles an hour. Professor Piccard is on an extended lecture tour throughout the nation and is reported to be seeking technical and financial aid for another ascent into the upper atmosphere from the Hudson Bay region of Canada.

An astonished audience watched Professor Piccard as he performed the feat of writing with both hands on the blackboard in illustrating his talk. With his left hand he drew pictures of astronomical zones and rough diagrams marking "highways" in the heavens. Simultaneously, with his right hand he solved an obviously difficult equation in physical chemistry.

Members of the Aeronautical Institute bombarded the natural scientist with questions, all of which he patiently tried to answer. At his side stood his twin brother, Jean, who, in a guarded tone, provided the English words missing in the Swiss professor's English vocabulary.

A reproduction of the aluminum sphere which carried Professor Piccard more than 10 miles above the earth on May 28, 1931, over the Oetz Valley in the Austrian Tyrol, and later landed him on a glacier-bound field in the same valley, was exhibited, along with slides and motion pictures which gave in vivid retrospect a diorama of the flight into the skies, its preliminaries and the accompanying scientific efforts.

Cosmic rays and their possible use as a source of power were the highlights of Professor Piccard's talks. He said that it is not impossible that the present energy-fuel supply of the world will become exhausted, and held that the cosmic ray would be a substitute of inestimable strength.

Taxpayers' Revolt in Senate Forces Way to Save Millions

Democrats Patch Up Rift With Determination; Live Up to Platform Policy by Slashing All 11 Huge Appropriation Bills

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The taxpayers' revolt that broke out in sudden fury against excessive federal expenditures in the Senate yesterday, rolled over the upper chamber today and had immediate and specific results.

It brought an emergency meeting of the Democrats at the very outset of the day which patched up a threatened rift within the party; it brought a partial victory for Senator Millard D. Tydings (D.), of Maryland; it resulted in a compromise resolution from the Democrats, and a determination to slash appropriation bills all down the line, as rapidly as they come out of committee.

The huge $961,441,597 Treasury-Post Office Department appropriation bill now pending will be cut between $35,000,000 and $50,000,000 if the Democratic caucus has its way, and other bills will be treated in like manner.

It was Senator Tydings yesterday who by his blunt speech forced his fellow party members to choose between repudiating their campaign plank on economy or of contributing to the possible failure of some of the appropriations to pass.

In its original form, the Tydings resolution proposed to hold all appropriations within the level of the estimated federal receipts for the next fiscal year. Adoption of the proposal would mean a cut of possibly $500,000,000, or 14 per cent, in the President's budget, it was estimated. It would balance the budget immediately.

The hard-hitting speech of Mr. Tydings resulted in legislative turmoil for a while, with the Republicans and some Democratic sponsors of the Post Office bill protesting. Senator Frederick Hale (R.), of Maine and Senator Tasker L. Oddie (R.), of Nevada, declared the bill could not be cut further without crippling the Government. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, minority leader, warned that the Tydings resolution might mean failure to pass the appropriations bills to this session, to the embarrassment of the incoming Democratic Administration.

After the Democratic caucus this morning, Senator Robinson announced that it had unanimously agreed to the following substitute for the Tydings resolution proposed by a sub-committee composed of Senator Tydings, Sam G. Bratton (D.) of New Mexico, and James F. Byrnes (D.) of South Carolina:

"Resolved, that it is the declared policy of the Senate that the appropriations in the aggregate should be reduced at the earliest practical time to a sum equal to that of the estimated revenues, and that the Committee on Appropriations is instructed to make a survey of all appropriation bills and to make reductions therein whenever possible without impairing the efficiency of essential services and conforming to a policy of strictest economy."

HOLDING FAST TO LABOR LAWS OF TODAY URGED

Interstate Conference Speakers for Stronger and Uniform Acts

Refusal to sacrifice social legislation to the current hysteria for recession and a determination to capitalize the slump to promote stronger and more uniform laws was evidenced by the speakers who addressed the interstate conference on labor laws that opened at the Copley-Plaza today.

Both Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Dr. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School took a common stand in basing economic recovery on the concept of greater protection at the points of hours and wages for labor. The dependence of industry on purchasing power was interpreted as the new economic insight that has given profound impetus to the cause of social legislation.

Governor Ely indicated that he did not intend that Massachusetts should recede from its 48-hour law and 9 o'clock closing law for women in the textile industry, but that he did expect such conferences to bear the onus of raising other states to such levels.

Dr. Frankfurter decided the most depressive factor in the present situation is the recession evident on all fronts. There has been, he said, a tremendous casting off the safeguards so precariously held and arduously attained for labor.

There has been little formal or legislative renunciation of these safeguards, but, he explained, there has been vast administrative nullification through non-enforcement and lack of enforcement facilities. Consequently the sweatshop and other abuses are back to a degree that indicates the ground of 25 years of effort is lost, he implied.

Dr. Frankfurter finds, nevertheless, a public awareness and determination, unique in all industrial history, not to let this slump run its course. By investigation, education and legislation the evolution of social advancement is accomplished and he told the conference that such interstate bodies are a form of education and a vital use of a political agency that repudiates the narrow conception that either the Federal Government or the state can act to advance the cause of labor.

He forecast the possibility of the Supreme Court proving more favorably disposed to legislation such as the minimum wage law and reversing its decision under reconsideration. He likewise held forth great hope for interstate action under the administration of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, he declared, has shown himself to approve of this method of negotiation and who will be flanked by a large majority of governors of his own political complexion.

Governor Ely said the pressing demands for solution of such problems as war debts, prohibition, tariffs, balancing of budgets and the like are merely passing problems that are clearing the deck for the main problem—the relation between production and consumption, which is really the problem of the continued and growing welfare of labor.

ARGENTINA TO BUILD ROADS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Announcement of the adoption of a road construction program in Argentina calling for the expenditure of 10,000,000 pesos ($3,500,000 United States gold) was announced through the Argentine Information Bureau here today. Included in the program is a bridge across the Riachuelo River in Buenos Aires to cost 3,200,000 pesos ($800,000 United States gold). These works will give immediate employment to thousands of workmen, the announcement said.

UNITED IRELAND TAKEN AS GOAL OF REPUBLICANS

Stock Market Slumps on News of Gains Made by de Valera

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

DUBLIN, Jan. 27—There was a slight slump on the Dublin Stock Exchange today as a result of the Fianna Fail gains. All local issues fell and there was general weakness.

It is believed that the principal reason for Mr. Eamon de Valera's success is not political but economic. Throughout the election campaign he and his followers made it clear that if they were returned they would pursue what they term a Christian Socialist policy which aims at reduction of all large incomes and direct instead of indirect taxation.

Farmers have been attracted by the promise to halve land annuities and substitute bounties and subsidies for virtually all of their products.

Speaking in Dublin last night, Mr. Sean McEntee, Minister of Finance, used the words "Republican Government" for the first time. He indicated that if any party comes back with a clear majority, one of the principal aims will be abolition of the partition in Ireland; that is to say, inclusion by some means or other of the six counties in Northern Ireland in an all-Irish state.

He refrained from any forecast concerning relations of that future state with Great Britain and the Commonwealth, but hinted that steps would be taken at an early date to reopen negotiations with the British Government in respect to outstanding disputes between the two countries on the grounds that Fianna Fail now will have a far stronger case than when the British people still thought that there was chance of a Cosgrave victory in the general election.

This afternoon the mantle of uncertainty still shrouded results. With 35 results undeclared Mr. de Valera had a net gain of two and his Labor allies one. Mr. Cosgrave lost six, but four of these went to his allies, the center and independents. Thus at present there is little change from the last Dail.

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THINGS PRESENT

Mr. Abbot today indulges in a little speculation about the Roosevelt Cabinet. It might be interesting to compare the list in "Watching the World Go By" with the names to be announced later by Mr. Roosevelt.

Another sketch in the series "As I Knew Them" appears on the Editorial page. The subject is Napoleon III.

In reply to many requests, the Monitor today begins publication of a series of cross-word puzzles. The effort, however, has been made to have them instructive, and we shall await with interest the comments of readers. Daily Features page.

Some cooking hints from Australia should interest the housewife. Household page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The series of articles based on the achievements of the "twelve greatest American women" will be concluded tomorrow with Mrs. Knott's summary of the life and work of Mary Baker Eddy.

Saturday brings the following pages: News of Art, Music, Theaters; Antiques and Interior Decoration; Book Reviews and Literary News; Educational.

SLUMP GOES UP FOR TRIAL IN CONGRESS

Senate Inquiry to Bare Causes, and Seek Way to Correct Them

HEARING TO STUDY MINUTEST PHASES

Will Extend Over Into Roosevelt Régime—Subject of Inflation Also Looms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—The long-awaited congressional inquiry into the causes and proposed correctives for the three-year business slump will begin almost immediately. In one of the most sweeping resolutions ever passed unanimously in the upper chamber, the Senate has authorized a blanket investigation of the economic upset, and given its Finance Committee virtually free hand in pushing the inquiry.

Leaders in the financial and economic world will be called to Washington to give testimony in hearings expected to start next week, at which time many of the current problems before Congress and the country, such as currency inflation, credit expansion, policies of the Federal Reserve Board, and fiscal conditions generally, will be given a public airing.

Authority for the inquiry is included in the Harrison resolution, passed yesterday. The investigation will be extended into the next Administration, when Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, author of the proposal, is expected to be chairman of the Finance Committee.

Moves Into Forefront

The question of inflation has definitely moved into the forefront of current financial controversy in the past few days, and a strong and increasing agitation for some action has at last found definite expression in Congress. The demand for inflationary relief is coming with greater insistence from the farming regions, while in the Treasury the attention being given to the subject is shown by the policies pursued by the Federal Reserve Board and by the frequent statements and explanations offered by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, who is eager to have the public understand what is going on.

The distinguishing feature of the present situation is that everybody in Washington today, from the most orthodox economist in the Administration, down to the most heterodox Progressive in the Senate, agrees that reflation in some form would be a good thing. The agreement goes even further. The Administration is now doing its utmost, along certain permanent lines, to bring the objective about. It is doubtful if the public in general realizes the extent to which the base has been laid for quick inflation or "reflation," whichever it is termed, once the business turn takes place. There is a wide difference, however, between the reflation program of the Administration, and that now urged by the Progressive wing in Congress.

Two Methods Favored

The Administration seeks the goal by credit expansion; the Progressives demand it by currency expansion. For more than a year now, the Federal Reserve System has pursued a policy of credit inflation, through the purchase of more than $1,000,000,000 worth of government securities. To expand this type of money, checks, bank deposits and the like, has been the avowed policy of the Reserve System, backed from the outset by Mr. Mills and approved, incidentally, by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia.

The Reserve System has bought government bonds in the open market and paid for them by crediting the banks with the proceeds. The banks, with this money deposited to their credit, are able to expand their loans to a theoretical limit of about $10 for every $1 they have on deposit with the Reserve System.

The result is that today the banks have about $400,000,000 over and above legal requirements, so that a total of loans and investments can be made "to the extent of more than $4,000,000,000," Mr. Glass said in the course of the recent Senate debate.

Dissatisfied With Progress

Currency inflationists in Congress are not satisfied by what has been done. Progressives demand remonetization of silver, decrease in the gold content of the dollar or some general method of currency expansion on a big scale.

One currency inflation proposal is to issue more paper money, so as to make the dollar cheaper. Strong objection is immediately raised by orthodox spokesmen. One of the objections is that it would touch only a small part of the total money.

Cash and paper money in circulation today amounts to $5,700,000,000. This, incidentally, is $900,000,000 more in currency than was in circulation at the height of the 1929 boom, so that there can hardly be said to be a currency "famine" now.

The other proposed method of currency inflation is by reducing the gold content of the dollar. This plan runs into the obstacle that many of the farm mortgage contracts call for payments in gold dollars of the present standard of weight and fineness while the same clause is written into many federal, state and municipal bonds contracts, and many corporate bonds.

CANADIAN RAIL WORKERS CARRY PLEA TO OTTAWA

Premier Defends Economy as Only Way to Avoid Economic Collapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 27—An urgent appeal yesterday to the Government from railway workers to "temper the wind of economy to the workers without bread" brought a frank pronouncement from the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, as to the gravity of the railway situation in the face of increasing debts and taxation.

"I am pointing out to you," he said to a delegation from the Association of Standard Railway Labor Organizations, "that the magnitude of the railway situation threatens the very economic life of the country. For 1932 the Canadian National deficit was $70,000,000," (only about $19,000,000 of this was for capital expenditure), "and it looks as if this year the deficit will be $1,000,000 a week. This country of 10,250,000 persons is concerned about the terrible taxation. It is difficult to pay the ordinary taxes aside from deficits. We are concerned about the terrible strain because we know there is a breaking point, and that when you lose credit all is gone."

Mr. Bennett said that the Government could do only the best it could to find a solution whereby the two railroads would continue to function, and that "our big job is to keep the machine moving," otherwise nobody would be working.

Under private ownership, he continued, the Canadian National would have gone into receivership, but this was impossible because the Dominion and the provinces had guaranteed the bonds. What the royal commission on transportation had recommended was substantially trustee receivers, to deal with the situation as though it had gone through the courts, he explained. In such a crisis, Capital and Labor must coöperate and work together, he said.

The memorandum presented by the delegates alluded to "nearly a million Canadian wage earners out of employment and subsisting upon charity and government aid," and, in the railway industry alone, "over 60,000 men wholly without employment and the rest all working short time." It declared that "no constructive end is served by reducing purchasing power and increasing unemployment," and appealed to the Government to "temper the wind of economy" to the men and women of the railway industry.

Mr. Bennett promised that every consideration would be given to the representations but that in regard to contemplated legislation he could give no opinion until after it had come before Parliament.

CANADIANS URGED TO REFOREST LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — That forestry and agriculture should be carried on simultaneously was a point stressed by Mr. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario, in a recent address before the meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union at Guelph, Ont.

The idea held by pioneers that trees should be removed is one that must be changed, Mr. Finlayson declared, stating that valuable timber was destroyed to put a few acres under cultivation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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New Farm Bill Asks $1,000,000,000 Mortgage Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Establishment of a $1,000,000,000 emergency agriculture refinancing corporation empowered to lend up to $10,000 to individual farmers on mortgages not exceeding 75 per cent of the value of the property is proposed in a far-reaching agricultural relief bill introduced in both the Senate and the House yesterday.

Altogether the bill calls for outlays of more than $1,500,000,000, and was introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), of Arkansas, Democratic leader, and in the House by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.), of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Senator Robinson said the bill has the approval of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Farmers' Union, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, the American Cotton Coöperative Association, the National Coöperative Milk Producers' Association and the National Livestock Producers' Association.

The legislative program, as explained by Senator Robinson, is designed to accomplish the following results:

"1. Stop the wave of farm foreclosures and provide a simple means for voluntary composition or extension of debts of good farmers who are unable to meet their financial obligations.

"2. Strengthen the federal land banks, so that they can refinance all sound first mortgages offered by any individual creditor, joint-stock land bank or other fiscal agency that needs to liquidate.

"3. Provide temporary government loans to the federal land banks, so that, for the period of the present emergency, they can grant necessary extension of payments of principal and/or interest on old and new mortgages for deserving farmer borrowers.

"4. Reduce the interest rate on outstanding and on new federal land-bank mortgages to the lowest rate possible for an efficient coöperative credit system without continuous government subsidy or government guaranty of its bonds.

"5. Establish a temporary credit agency to refinance frozen loans of farmers on a scale-down that will permit good farmers gradually to work out of their financial difficulties.

"6. Provide an agency for the liquidation of joint-stock land banks so as to protect the interests of their farmer borrowers and of their bondholders."

Women's Clubs Aid White Collar Girls

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The "white collar" girl is getting a good deal of help these days from New Jersey Business and Professional Women's Clubs, according to reports given at the January meeting of the state board in Toms River, N. J.

East Orange has set up vocational training classes in coöperation with other agencies, one member of the club giving seven hours of her time every week and others assisting in the work. Furniture repair is one of the subjects taught and girls with no other employment are being shown how they can refinish their own possessions or do that kind of work for others.

Atlantic City has provided a scholarship for a girl to give her advanced training. She was entertained in the home of one of the members for Thanksgiving and provided with funds to return to her own home for the Christmas holidays. Sussex County has enlisted its members to give dictation for practice to stenographers who need it to keep up their speed. Rutherford gave a reception to raise money for the employment funds. Newark is sending a girl to art school, Elizabeth is providing relief funds, and Westfield is conducting a campaign to stimulate business. Throughout the State girls' week is to be observed and contacts established to help those who are just leaving school.

Women's Club Hears Debts Talk

In appraising the old year and looking at the prospects of the new, Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, lecturer and traveler, considered particularly the war debts situation last night. She spoke at her third dinner round table discussion at the Women's City Club of Boston. Presenting the British point of view, she read from a letter of an Opposition Labor Member of Parliament whom she met last summer, "If further payments are made we shall have to throttle down transatlantic trade by tariffs. It will be impossible for the Government to get public support for another payment, anyway."

Again quoting from the Labor member of Parliament, Miss Avery read, "If America will cut debts to one-half or even one-third and insist on Hoover's program of a 30 per cent armament cut by all nations, it will help much toward ending the depression." Also, she said, it will halt the growing trend toward nationalism in economics and politics so noticeable in many countries.

"It is not a question of what is right and what is wrong," Miss Avery added, "but of how to smash the depression. Perhaps the midwestern farmers are not interested much in foreign affairs, but they are interested in rebuilding overseas markets. These can be rebuilt only by adopting an international coöperative attitude, governed by changed conditions."

LAW TO BE ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—It is against the law in North Carolina to cut trees or shrubbery on the land of another without permission and from now on there will be a strenuous effort made to have this law enforced. Word to this effect has been sent out by Dr. M. C. S. Noble Jr., secretary of the State Art Society. Offenders, he pointed out, are subject to a fine of $50 for each offense.

Hull House Founded as Haven Of Cheer for Lonely People

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JANE ADDAMS

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the eleventh of 12 articles on their careers.

When the Chicago fire swept the neighborhood of Halstead and Polk Streets in 1871, the mansion of Charles Hull, wealthy farmer and landowner was saved. Eighteen years later Ellen Gates Starr and Jane Addams were looking for a base for "neighboring" with immigrants of two-score nations who were floundering around in a strange land trying to find work and freedom. Seeing the Charles Hull mansion, they said, "God's hand must have saved this for us," took it over and established Hull House which has become a sort of beacon for the whole settlement movement.

Jane Addams was born of Quaker parents and she spent a lonely childhood because her mother passed on when she was quite small. Perhaps the things she missed having done for her, the companionship, the touches that humanize living, filled Jane Addams early with the yearning wish to do things for other lonely people. John Addams, her father, was a banker-miller; he he was a member of the Assembly, and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln and he had perhaps neither the time nor the exact insight to fill in the gaps in the rearing of his motherless child.

Steps in Notable Endeavor

When Hull House became established it was Miss Addams' custom sometimes to look back at the impulses in her that had contributed to it. She used to go to her father's mill as a child, and all about it were dirty tenements, and ragged people, and squalor and unhappiness. "I knew that when I grew up," she said, "I would have a large home, but not one among other large homes; no, a large home right in the midst of small, dirty homes and the people from those homes would come over to mine."

Like many another social worker Miss Addams took inspiration from Toynbee Hall in London. She and Miss Starr spent many hours there, when they were feeling their way into the future, searching for just the idea they wanted to crystallize.

When Hull House was first opened the neighbors didn't know what to think. They came to it gingerly. Then in greater numbers. They heard English spoken there, and experimented with it. They remembered handicraft which was synonymous with their own, far-off homes, and found they could revive their skill at it in Hull House. They found Jane Addams there, a plain, stalwart, simple woman, who smiled genially at them, and found out things that were distressing them, and helped them to put them right.

Like an Architectural Nest

Hull House grew, wandering over partitions and across little alleys until now it is a sort of architectural nest, with all kinds of additions, both of wood and plaster and of idea. Many things in the social service history of the United States, and even of the world, have their roots down in Hull House.

If you asked Miss Addams to tell you the story of Hull House she would probably smile slightly and say it was just a matter of having done one thing at a time. In the beginning a simple plan, but one that would grow. And it grew and grew. Interest in foreign-born people moving about the rooms of Hull House led to interest in legislation that would protect them at their work. A representative of a manufacturers' association had the temerity to come to Jane Addams and offer her $50,000 to abandon a piece of legislation inimical to his interests. Needless to say, she did not take it.

And peace—among all the nations of the earth. That, perhaps equally with helping underprivileged neighbors, has been a crusade of Jane Addams' career. She hopes for a world completely without arms. She believes it will come. It will come by education. A great woman, with great ambitions for mankind. Lonely as a child. As a woman, one who has made Hull House, which is her home, the meeting place for all the lonely people of the world.

Unified Traffic Control Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

with this subject, is the possibility of combining authority over all communication services under a second new federal organization. It would assume similar regulatory power over radio, telephone, telegraph and electric power systems.

President-Elect Roosevelt's campaign proposals for relief of the railroads are recalled here in connection with the transportation control board proposal. In his Salt Lake City speech he recommended protection for the railroads against bus and motortruck transportation, which he felt had an unfair advantage due to the fact that they used the public highway.

It would be in the power of the board to equalize this factor. Similarly it could regulate water rates if it appeared that water transportation systems had a similar unfair advantage over the railroads. Such action would be in accord with Mr. Roosevelt's contention that the railroads represent an essential public service which must be preserved.

Additional reason for protecting the railroads against cheaper means of transportation is seen in the expectation entertained in many responsible quarters that the Government will within the near future be forced to take them over to prevent bankruptcies which would waste their resources and drive down the value of their securities.

SCHOOL PLAN FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A joint committee officially representing the organized school teachers of North Carolina and the state Parent-Teacher Council has gone on record as favoring continuance of a six-months' state-supported constitutional school term, with the privilege of extending it. Any attempt by the Legislature to abrogate this fundamental set up in 1931 with the passage of what is known as the MacLean law, will be resisted, it was announced.

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FRENCH CABINET TO RISK DEFEAT ON SAFE BUDGET

Plan of Finance Minister Cuts Federal Salaries; Stops Recruitments

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—In an attempt to check a budget deficit which is estimated to be mounting at the rate of 32,000 francs a minute, or nearly $2,000,000 a day, the French Government submitted drastic financial proposals to the Chamber, and has announced it will stand or fall by them.

Economies totaling more than 5,000,000,000 francs ($200,000,000 at 25) and increased taxation amounting to nearly 5,500,000,000 francs constitute the project of M. Henri Chéron, Minister of Finance. They will permit the balancing, on paper at least, of the French budget at a figure slightly less than 50,000,000,000 francs, although this does not take into account the deficit of the French railways, which is expected to total from 4,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 francs.

M. Chéron's proposals reveal a genuine attempt to reduce the expenses of Government in France. All recruiting of civil servants or fonctionnaires has been suppressed for the whole of 1933. The salaries of the entire body of state employees would be reduced by an average of approximately 5 per cent, through an "exceptional tax" ranging from 2 to 10 per cent on fonctionnaires' salaries of more than 12,000 francs per annum ($480 at 25). These two measures are expected to yield approximately 520,000,000 francs.

The Cabinet members themselves have agreed to accept a 10 per cent reduction on their salaries, and a large number of supplementary payments and indemnities in various administrative departments of the Government would be suppressed. This is expected to save about 750,000,000 francs.

A similar economy is anticipated from raising the retirement age at which war veterans are pensioned, from 50 and 55 to 55 and 60 years. Further, widows of veterans who remarry would have their pension annulled at an estimated saving to the Government of 300,000,000 francs. Opposition of veterans' organizations to these measures was so intense, however, that the Government was obliged to consent to run a yearly lottery for the benefit of war veterans, in return for these sacrifices.

The Government proposes to reduce expenditure on national defense by 650,000,000 francs. This economy, it is understood, will be apportioned between the Ministry of War (300,000,000), of Marine (150,000,000 and of Air (200,000,000). It is unofficially explained that the economies would be carried out partly by reducing the number of effectives and partly by economies on material. These would be effected as part of a general plan for reorganizing the French forces on a more strictly defensive basis.

The most important new taxes envisaged by the project are: a heavy tax on highway transportation companies, expected to yield 825,000,000 francs; an additional 5 per cent on existing direct taxes, which is expected to produce 500,000,000 francs; increased taxation on alcohol, and particularly on the sale of spirituous liquors, is expected to total 350,000,000 francs; a tax on licenses granted for the importation of goods into France and an increase in the existing tax on petrol.

COMMUNISTS INCITE CHILEAN RECRUITS

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 27 (By U. P.)—The Government decided Jan. 25 not to call this year's quota of conscripts for military service as a result of discovery of communistic propaganda among recruits at the Valparaiso garrison. Instead, the Government will call for volunteers to serve without pay. The volunteers, it was understood, will be carefully picked by the Government in order to prevent further infiltration of Communists into the army.

Military authorities announced that a group of conscripts in the Coraceros regiment at Vina del Mar, a Valparaiso suburb, had petitioned their commanding officer to release them immediately. The soldiers were arrested and confessed that they had been persuaded to get up the petition by three communistic agitators who are now being sought by the police.

STEEL COMPANY TO CUT CAPITAL

The Transue Williams Steel Forging Company announces that it will decrease capital represented by outstanding stock to $500,000 from $2,000,000.

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Man Who Saved Ship at Sea Shrinks From City's Acclaim

Captain Stedman Gives Credit for Rescue to Members of Crew

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—A hero of the sea came to port yesterday with 22 men he had saved from a sinking British freighter in mid-Atlantic, but he would have none of the credit for a feat which old seamen had hailed as "remarkable."

Capt. Giles Chester Stedman, master of the American Merchant, stayed in his cabin while harbor craft of all kinds set up a cacophony of noise—New York's welcome of whistles.

He went about his routine duties while the ship headed toward a pier loaded with cheering crowds. He talked quietly of the rescue, but the credit belonged to others, he insisted.

It was the accuracy of a radio direction finder, he said, that enabled the American Merchant last Friday to locate the battered Exeter City, after her bridge had been swept away, and her skipper, third mate and two members of the crew had been swept overboard by a 50-foot wave.

And it was the pouring of 85 tons of oil onto the turbulent sea, 1575 miles east of New York, that enabled the American ship to get close enough to the foundering freighter to shoot a line across, send over an empty lifeboat, and pull back the 22 surviving sailors.

But those 22 sailors called Stedman a hero, and there were tears in some of their eyes as they sang his praise.

But Captain Stedman, who in 1925 saved 26 men from a sinking Italian ship, held up a forbidding hand when anyone mentioned the word "hero," and much of his praise was for the "stamina," the "fortitude" of the rescued men—those men who had faced the angry sea for hours while they scanned the sky line for sight of some rescuer.

Just Did His Duty

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

CAPT. GILES C. STEDMAN

Motion Pictures

Better Than the Play

The celebrated screen version of Mr. Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" was welcomed at the Majestic Theater last evening with suitable fanfares and fireworks—the full dress, the overflowing house, the big lights and all that.

Apart from the Hollywood style of initiation ceremony, it is a superlative picture, a tremendous panorama of the first 30 years of the twentieth century which for once the screen sets forth with wider reach than the stage. Made in America, at the Fox Movietone Studios, with an English cast, it retains amazingly the English flavor, presented with a sympathy and restraint that give it universal appeal. Without going into adjectival ecstasies, it seems that Mr. Frank Lloyd, the director, has wrought a masterpiece, suggesting where he might have spelled out, keeping the line of action in compelling, continuous flow, and giving the audience full use of its own imagination.

Miss Diana Wynyard, as Jane Marryot, the mother of the family, whose human experiences, bitter and sweet, are recorded in the story, lives the part, enkindling it with beauty and tenderness and emotion held poignantly in control. Mr. Clive Brook gives true British dignity to the father. In the early scenes, the little boy Joe is precious. When he asks for a piece of cake in the same tone in which he has just inquired about the Queen whose cortège they are watching, we are brought to remember that the picture owes more than something to the discerning thrust of Mr. Coward's clever lines. The same Joe, grown up, is keenly portrayed by Mr. Frank Lawton. Miss Una O'Connor and Mr. Herbert Mundin, as Ellen and Alfred Bridges, the servants whose experiences run parallel with the Marryots', supply the comedic element, streaked with the pathetic touch. Miss Ursula Jeans vivifies their daughter, Fanny. The other servants are drawn without caricature.

The tasteful handling of departures and returns amid spectacular crowds, the discreet use of emphasis in many shots, which cannot be enumerated here, all contribute to the unified effect of this absorbing picture. And the dazzling clarity of Hollywood photography is still unsurpassed. The picture might well have ended with Lady Marryot's final toast. But that is a minor matter.

M. L.

Russian Made Easy

The second Russian lesson at the Fine Arts Theater was presented last evening in a new manner, by Mr. I. Gerber, resident Boston violinist, artist, Russian and now teacher.

Assuring the audience that it is as easy for the English-speaking peoples to learn Russian as vice versa (a statement which probably cannot be denied) he illustrated this ease by drawing the baffling letters of the Russian alphabet, with their half Roman, half Greek formations, on a blackboard. And gave further illustration by repeating and translating difficult Russian words and phrases used in the current film, "Road to Life." Mr. Gerber would do well to present his ideas more forcibly and in fuller voice.

The foreign language lessons at the Fine Arts are henceforth to be varied and progressive. They may be more entertaining, but we are not yet quite sure they will be more informative than the more stolid Berlitz.

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Mortgage Suit Charges Decried By Chicago Bar

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Charging that "grossly excessive fees" are being levied in mortgage foreclosure suits, the Chicago Bar Association has approved a report of its investigating committee which urges greatly reduced charges. The report of the investigating committee, which has been at work for some months, was approved by the board of managers Jan. 20 and made public by Mr. Charles P. Megan, president of the bar group.

While making no specific references to alleged foreclosure and bankruptcy rings previously referred to by the bar association's bulletin, Mr. Megan declared "there is a strong practical reason for publishing now this section of the committee's report."

Settlement Near In Briggs Strike

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (AP)—Imminent settlement of the differences between the Briggs Manufacturing Company and its workers which precipitated a shutdown of the Ford Motor Co., was indicated today in a statement from the Briggs offices. The statement said the company had abolished the "dead time" deduction rule, which was the point of contention.

Mr. H. E. Hund, general manager of the Briggs Company, said the action has not yet been submitted to the 6000 employees of the body manufacturing plant, many of whom participated in the walkout early this week that led to the Ford shutdown. He said, however, that he expected the decision to cause "the present controversy to blow over."

Ford motor manufacturing and assembly plants all over the country were idle today because of labor troubles in Briggs plants supplying the Ford Company with automobile bodies. Estimates of the number of men affected ran as high as 150,000.

MORGAN HEADS AIR GROUP

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation and of North American Aviation, was elected president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting yesterday.

Ural Steel Plant Furnaces Closed

MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—Tass, a Soviet news agency, reported Jan. 25 from Sverdlovsk, told of the serious slowing up of work in some blast furnaces in the Ural steel plants due to shortage of fuel.

Declaring that the furnaces in the Saldinsky factory "work very irregularly because of a lack of fuel" the dispatch said that furnace No. 1 discontinued operations entirely Jan. 17 and that furnace No. 2 had not worked since Jan. 1.

It was added that furnaces in the Koshvinsky factory also have stopped working and that the whole eastern steel trust showed a noticeable falling off in production the second 10 days in January which was accountable for the fact that the plan for the first 20 days of the month had been fulfilled only 96.4 per cent. The dispatch gave no reason for the shortage. It was believed, however, to be due mainly to inadequate transportation facilities coupled with the shortcomings in the production of coal and coke.

FEWER NEW BOND ISSUES

New bond issues offered in the New York market this week totaled $4,040,000, compared with $15,050,000 in the previous week

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PUPPETS PLAY OLD SUCCESSES IN BOSTON LOFT

Group of Three Workers Has Been Giving Performances a Year

During a period when the legitimate theater appears to have entered a decline, it is encouraging to discover in Boston a group which is conducting one of the oldest forms of dramatic expression—the puppet show. In a quaint but unpretentious loft on Joy Street, Mr. Punch's puppets have been giving performances for more than a year.

Mr. Punch, that amusing theatrical figure, is represented by a company of three persons—Mr. John Ralph Geddis, former member of the New York Neighborhood Playhouse and a puppeteer for many years; Mr. François Martin, artist and actor at one time at the Lobero Theater in Santa Barbara, Calif.; and Miss Catherine Huntington, who has been connected with the stage for a number of years, acting for some time with the Boston Stage Society.

This group conducts all the details of the workshop, revising and adapting plays, building sets, designing programs and carving performers.

The writer visited the workshop one afternoon when Mr. Martin and Mr. Geddis were modeling the head of St. Francis of Assisi and perfecting a bird (with bobbing head and wings that really flap) for a production of "The Little Flowers of St. Francis." As they worked, the artists took turns explaining the steps necessary in bringing a puppet show before the public.

After the preliminaries of selecting a story and rearranging it for puppet production, the next step is to prepare the necessary characters and sets. Drawings are made of the figures as they are to appear. Then the task of modeling begins.

Made of Plastic Wood

"All the figures," said Mr. Martin, "are made from a basic mold of plastic wood, roughly shaped to represent a head. Each head is then fashioned into its individual shape. Plastic wood has several advantages. It is light and furthermore you are never faced with the difficult task of carving against the grain."

The managers of the workshop have found definite theatrical advantages in working with puppets. In the first place, two or three people control everything. A central idea can be carried out with greater ease, therefore, than in a stage production in which the playwright, producer and leading man and woman each have divergent opinions as to exactly what should be done.

Asked about marionettes (differentiated from puppets because they are controlled by strings from above the stage), Mr. Geddis replied, "Yes, we do them, but rather in self-defense than for any other reason. Puppets have always been held a little in disdain because people think they look easy to manage. The hand is a simpler and at the same time a harder medium through which to convey dramatic movement and emotion. The arm and hand, forming the body, head and limbs of the puppet, enable a greater surety than flimsy strings. But we operate some marionettes just to show that we do know how."

In bringing puppet performances before adult audiences, the producers have endeavored to give even their fairy tales a distinct national and racial character as far as settings are concerned. Before building the scenery for "Aladdin," they made a study of the Rajput drawings. "Cinderella" was mounted in a Louis XIV setting after Baroque. The fairy tales were originally adapted for children, but have been equally successful when presented to grown-ups. To these have been added adaptions of early and little-known legends.

Once Carpenter Shop

The building in which Mr. Punch now holds his performances was formerly a carpenter shop. It is a long, low room with a beamed roof, and is divided in the middle by the stage, which is about six feet above the ground. The audience sits on benches at the rear of the room and the antiquity of the building lends atmosphere to the performance.

"Our idea," Mr. Geddis explained, "is to establish the puppet show as an independent branch of the modern theater. For throughout history it has usually flourished when all other forms of the drama have remained dormant."

Programs for the workshop are done in hand-printed linoleum cuts, tooled by the artists and printed through an old clothes wringer. Of themselves they form an artistic exhibit on the walls of the studio, along with finished puppets and embryonic heads and hands.

Besides revivals of earlier successes, the producers plan to present "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Pierre Patelin," earliest recorded French drama, and other new shows this season. Interludes such as "The Bunny Ballet," "The Minuet from Cinderella," and burlesques of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, Miss Beatrice Lillie, Miss Ethel Barrymore and others are included in their programs. Mr. Punch's Workshop is conducted on a subscription basis and the venerable theater man is "at home" on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Industrial Abuses Held Slump's Cause

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Unemployment due to the increased usage of machinery is chargeable to industrial abuses, Dr. R. A. Wilkins, research director of the Revere Copper & Brass Company, of Rome, N. Y., declared in an address at the convention of the New York associated daily newspapers yesterday.

"In the future as in the past it will not be technological improvement or increased scientific knowledge that will cause economic distress," said Dr. Wilkins. "The unwise application of such knowledge is what we have to fear.

"If in the whole breadth of human experience technological developments have been of advantage to us, why should we believe that in the future such developments are going to turn about and destroy our present civilization?"

Boston Relief Fund $1,254,311

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign's thermometer has climbed about $126,000 since yesterday, it was reported from headquarters today. The total now is $1,254,311, it was said.

A resolution indorsing the campaign was adopted yesterday by heads of 41 bureaus of the Federal Government in Boston and all federal employees here were urged to give "as generously as possible." About 5000 federal employees are represented in these bureaus exclusive of the post office force, it was said. The meeting was held in the office of Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port of Boston.

Emphasis also was laid on the necessity of giving one day's pay each month for five months in order to reach the desired quota of $5,000,000. This figure, according to Mr. Richard S. Whitcomb, executive manager of the campaign, is the lowest with which participating agencies can give adequate relief during the present year.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American-Scandinavian Forum: Meeting, address, "A Runic Inscription From Minnesota—Fraud or Fact?" by Dr. F. Stanton Cawley, of Harvard, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 8:15.

Presentation of "The Perfect Alibi," by Tau Beta Society, benefit scholarship fund, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Simmons Club of Boston: Annual dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 9.

Tremont Temple: Address, "Technocracy and Social Planning," by Mr. Oscar Ameringer, editor of American Guardian, 8.

Boston Caledonian Club: Entertainment and dance, Hotel Statler, 8:15.

Symphony Hall: Traveltalk, "Vienna Life," by Mr. Burton Holmes, 8:15.

Firemen's ball, Boston Garden, 8.

Henry Cabot Lodge Club: Dedication exercises, Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon and Mr. Robert B. Choate, speakers, Hotel Princeton, Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Lecture by Miss Margaret E. Miller, 7.

International Institute of Y. W. C. A.: Armenian bridge party, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Jan. 28.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Final day, Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Play, "The Rose and the Ring," presented by Museum Dramatic Club, 3:30. Junior and Senior Bird Club meetings, 9:30 and 10:30. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Women's Republican Club: Fourth lecture in series, "Public Questions: Home and Foreign," by Prof. William Starr Myers, of Princeton, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Bay State Historical League: Meeting, speaking and discussion program, Christ Church, Garden Street, Cambridge, 2.

Pi Omicron Sorority: Bridge luncheon, Filene's Bridge Salon, 1.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, talks, "How Are the Movies Molding Our Children?" by Dr. Mark A. May, and "The Brookhart Bill From the Standpoint of an Exhibitor," by Mr. Walter B. Littlefield, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9:36 p. m.

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30.

Hollis—"The Whirlpool," 2:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 2 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Jan. 28.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 3.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place "Birds," by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell. Both through Jan. 31.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Heiman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Gertrude Fiske. Through Jan. 28.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Paintings by David W. Gurton. Through Jan. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Janina Federkiewicz. Through Jan. 27.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 11.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

ADVERTISIING IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27—Florists must arvertise to prevent loss of their markets and to gain their share of the consumer spending dollar, Major P. F. O'Keefe, president of the P. F. O'Keefe Advertising Agency, Inc., declared before the American Carnation Society meeting here yesterday. The meeting was held in Horticultural Hall.

No, This Is Not 'Mary and Her Little Lamb'

Both photos, The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Picture—Scene From "Pierre Patelin," Earliest Recorded French Drama, as Presented by Puppet Show on Joy Street, Boston. Lower Picture—John R. Geddis Making a Model for a New Show.

WORLD STANDING AT CROSSROADS, SAY ECONOMISTS

Strong Nationalisms Are Criticized by Monetary Experts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The world stands at a crossroad, where it must choose between strong economic nationalism and a system of general international change like that which "until recent years marked the pathway of economic progress," according to a group of American delegates to the preparatory commission of experts for the International Monetary and Economic Conference.

They are Dr. Edmund E. Day of the social service department of the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. John H. Williams of the department of economics, Harvard University, and Dr. Frederick Devesey, assistant economic director of the Department of State, who returned from Europe yesterday.

Criticizing movements which urge consumers to "buy American" or "buy British," Dr. Day, speaking for the group, declared that there was no progress along such lines and that Great Britain's departure from the gold standard was "in part attributable" to the adoption of that policy.

The restoration of international trade would depend upon the success of the International Monetary and Economic Conference, Dr. Day asserted.

If the United States went off the gold standard, it would encounter very different results from those which Great Britain experienced, Dr. Day said. Great Britain gained some benefit although it was at the expense of world trade and prices, he held, because English securities are payable in sterling, only linked to gold while the gold standard is in operation. American securities, however, usually contain a clause making them always payable in gold. Therefore, if the United States went off the gold standard it would entail business distress, increased debt load and the flight of gold to other countries, he said.

The monetary committee unanimously favored a general resumption of the gold standard, Professor Williams said.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy probably with some light snow tonight and Saturday; slightly colder Saturday; fresh northeast or north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy probably with snow tonight and Saturday; slightly colder Saturday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and somewhat colder, probably with snow tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong winds, mostly northeast and north, probably reaching gale force, and overcast weather, probably with snow over south portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	38	44	Montreal	22	30
Bismarck	-2	8	Nantucket	38	42
Boston	31	40	New Orleans	56	70
Buffalo	34	38	New York	40	42
Calgary	12	28	Norfolk, Va.	40	48
Charleston	54	66	North Platte	14	42
Chicago	34	38	Philadelphia	40	42
Cincinnati	42	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	34	56
Denver	18	36	Pittsburgh	42	42
Eastport, Me.	32	36	Portland, Me.	28	38
Hatteras	48	52	Raleigh	44	60
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	38	56
7 p.m. Jan. 26	72		St. Paul	34	36
Helena, Mont.	28	30	Salt Lake City	28	38
Huron, S. D.	4	22	San Francisco	48	52
Jacksonville	62	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	10	30
Kansas City	26	50	Seattle	38	42
Key West	54	76	Tampa	70	70
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	36	50
Memphis	40	64	Wichita, Kan.	26	50
Miami, Fla.	64	76	Williston, N.D.	-10	16

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 27.
B—Maximum Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12:05 p. m., Saturday 12:38 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:21 p. m.

GRAIN RECEIPTS OFF

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 27—Grain receipts in 1932 at three northwestern terminals (Minneapolis, Duluth-Superior, Omaha) were 22 per cent less than 1931, 48 per cent less than 1930, and 55 per cent below 1929.

Music

Florence Austral

Miss Florence Austral, soprano, assisted by Mr. John Amadio, flutist, and Mr. Nils Nelson, accompanist, appeared last evenmg in Jordan Hall. An audience of moderate size came to hear one of the most brilliant voices of the day, and one of the most intelligent of singers.

The concert was opened by Mr. Amadio's brilliant performance of Bach's Fourth Sonata and the last movement of Mozart's Concerto in D. He later played also Debussy's "Syrinx" (off-stage) and—somewhat less wisely though with great skill—Ravel's Habañera-Vocalise, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble-Bee" and Schubert's Cradle-song, the last two on a small F flute and an enormous G flute respectively.

Miss Austral boldly opened her first group with what, for so large a voice, must have been its most difficult number—Schubert's quiet and delicate "Du bist die Ruh." She overcame its difficulties triumphantly, taking its long ascending phrase in a single breath. But it was evident here—as in Brahms's beautiful "Der Tod, das ist die kühle Nacht," that her voice was not thoroughly comfortable or most advantageously revealed in quiet, sustained song. At such moments yesterday it seemed a trifle unsteady—even, now and then, a little below true pitch.

But even before the voice was released of constraint and permitted to soar to that brilliant, yet yielding, fullness so characteristic of it, slight and probably temporary imperfections were forgiven for the singer's great artistry and notable technical skill. The thrilling climax of Hugo Wolf's "Verborgenheit," the resplendent exuberance of Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist grün," the abounding vitality of two of his "Zigeunerlieder," were memorable. To Strauss's "Schlechtes Wetter" she gave appropriate humor; to Marx's "Waldseligkeit" so glowing a beauty, so lovely a grace, that her audience demanded and obtained its repetition. A little less sure in her seizure of the appropriate style in Johann Strauss's "Csardas," she made amends with a warmly dramatic and opulently vocalized rendering of the "Suicidio" air from "La Gioconda." A cruder drama was effectively enacted in Lichina's "Ballad," an engaging and mellifluous impatience in Hamilton Harty's "Come, O, My Heart's Delight."

Enthusiastic and well-deserved applause brought many encores.

S. S.

CUTS ARE URGED FOR BALANCING FEDERAL BUDGET

Bank Statistician Also Would End Inflationary Talk in Congress

Balancing the federal budget by reducing governmental costs, broadening the base of taxation and cooperating with the rest of the world to restore international trade and cessation of inflationary talk by Congress, are specified by Mr. N. E. Peterson, industrial statistician of the First National Bank, as the first requisites of business recovery.

Speaking before the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at the City Club last night, he stressed the necessity for embarking on the road of sound currency, in preference to that of inflation.

Monetary inflation is, he said, unnecessary. He cited the billions amassed in the banks in reserves and referred to the measures that have broadened still further the base of money.

In view of the fact that business demands have fallen off so drastically it is readily seen, he said, that we have plenty of money. Credit inflation has been carried to a point of more than sufficiency through the open market operations of the Federal Reserve System. It is not, he concluded, more credit and money that are needed, but less depressive factors that keep business from availing itself of the financial resources.

The crux of the nation's trouble, he continued, is the necessity for meeting private and public obligations that have mounted with incomes that have shrunk. The national income, which is 12 per cent above that of 1913, is, he said, trying to meet a national debt 300 per cent greater than in 1913. Depreciating foreign currencies, mortgages, leases, falling prices, unbalanced budgets, and prohibitive tariffs all represent, he said, cumulative adverse factors that would swamp any move toward artificial inflation. Inflation at this time, he insisted, would spell deflation.

As a case in point, he cited the Borah bill that purports to reduce the gold content of the dollar from 25.8 to 12.9. Labeling this effort to peg prices 100 per cent fantastic, he said the theory was to bolster farm prices and enrich the nation through agriculture. The result actually would be, he said, to cut American purchasing power in foreign markets in half, thus aggravating conditions. The key to business is commodity prices, he continued. He inferentially concluded the general decline of these prices has 30 more years to run. His conclusion, analogously arrived at, was drawn from charts of commodity prices following the Napoleonic wars, the Civil War in the United States and the World War. The two prior wars sent prices into a dive for 30 years, while in all these instances the prices at the end of 11 years were at exactly the same index level.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 29

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, W9XAA, 49.34m.

COMPENSATION RATE INCREASE SOUGHT

Workmen's compensation rates would be increased 15 per cent under the terms of a report submitted to Mr. Merton L. Brown, Commissioner of Insurance, yesterday, by companies writing this form of business in the State. Approximately 40,000 employees would be effected by the increase.

Commissioner Brown will consider the reasonableness of the proposed schedule on the basis of the experience of the companies over a five-year period. The classifications embrace hundreds of different occupations. Incurred losses which mean claims paid or in course of payment, last year, amounted to $9,133,328.

PI OMICRON TO INSTALL UNIT

Prof. Matthew R. Copithorne of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to direct the third chapter of Pi Omicron National Sorority in Boston, which is to be installed Saturday evening, Feb. 18, Miss Marjorie White, New England regional director of the sorority announces. The organization, which is sponsored by the University Guild, offers to business and professional women an opportunity to pursue the liberal arts under competent leadership. More than 85,000 women throughout the United States hold membership in the sorority.

SIMMONS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Seventy-three girls, students and graduate students in the Simmons College School of Library Science, adjourned from regular classroom work today to attend morning and afternoon sessions of the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at the Boston Public Library. The entire Simmons Library School Staff, headed by Miss June R. Donnelly, accompanied them.

BUSINESS HEADS URGE SLASH IN FEDERAL COSTS

Reduced Appropriations to Preclude Treasury Deficits Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Declaring it would do more "to restore confidence and aid recovery than any other possible procedure," business leaders from 12 states yesterday petitioned Congress to immediately effect "such reductions in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, as will preclude Treasury deficits.

The business leaders met here with the Executive Committee of the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures, sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce, which now has an organization in every state.

The meeting yesterday was called to consider ways and means of getting the organization's economy program acted on by the present Congress instead of having it delayed until the new Congress meets.

The leaders of the N. O. R. P. E. expressed themselves of the opinion that much of the difficulty now being encountered in Congress by those who were making an effort to balance the budget was traceable to expenditures demanded by organized minorities.

In view of this, they voted to call upon all organizations in their own states "to refrain consistently from advocating projects which must add to the burden of public expense," and to suggest to the representatives of the N. O. R. P. E. group in the other 36 states that they take similar steps to discourage such projects also.

"We are convinced that a budget balanced by reducing expenditures, rather than by increasing the tax burden now borne by the general public, will result in the greatest benefits to the entire country." The states represented were Wisconsin, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri, Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio.

WABASH LOADINGS INCREASE

Wabash loadings for the week ended Jan. 21 totaled 11,165 cars, compared with 10,381 in the preceding week and 11,893 in the like period of 1932.

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Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day—WEEKLY from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

Each of the officers of the Universal Sanitary Manufacturing Company, New Castle, Pa., has adopted an Investors Syndicate *Thrift Plan*, and is recommending to the employees this method of laying aside money.

(An actual photograph of five of our clients)

"I'm Proud of You Men"

Said the President

HERE ARE four successful business men sitting with their president in a meeting. Just as they plan the future of their company, they look forward to their own futures. Listen . . .

W. Keith McAfee, their president, is speaking:

"I am mighty proud of you men . . . as officers . . . and as individuals. It gives an executive confidence to know that every one in his organization is following a systematic Thrift Plan.

"Statistics show that out of every 100 men at age twenty-five, 54 are dependent at age sixty-five . . . more than half are dependent . . . dependent on their relatives or on charity. Unless a person sets a specific amount to be accumulated by a certain age, and makes himself carry through this program by paying on it monthly just like his grocery bill, the chances are he will never attain independence. I am proud that each of you has adopted an Investors Syndicate Thrift Plan."

Your adoption of a simple Thrift Plan which your associates respect may lead them to follow your example. A representative of Investors Syndicate will be glad to explain these Thrift Plans and their application to carefree retirement.

Investors Syndicate offers *Thrift Plans* whereby an individual, or company can adopt a systematic plan for accumulating money over a period of years.

The most common purposes of these are
Independence at 50, 55, or 60.
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The resources of Investors Syndicate now exceed $50,000,000. During the last three years Investors Syndicate has paid out more than $10,000,000 in maturities. For 39 years, in good times and bad, it has never defaulted for so much as a single day in the payment of its maturities, loans, cash surrenders, or any other obligations.

Upon request (use coupon) Investors Syndicate will send complete information to any person interested in a plan embodying the advantages of continuous and self-selected obligatory thrift.

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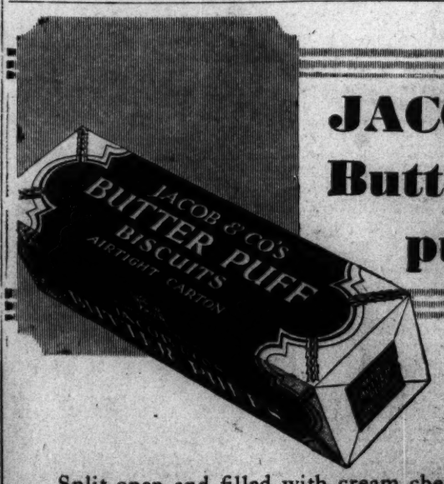

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Split open and filled with cream cheese, preserves or fruit, Jacob's Butter Puffs will give you something different and delicious.

Their flaky lightness melts in your mouth, their subtle flavour coaxes you to come again—even when you think you're not hungry. Packed in sealed airtight cartons they come to you as fresh as if baked but an hour ago.

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MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

Spain Gets Distorted View Of People and Customs Of U. S. by Exaggerated Films

Simple Peasantry Accepts as True the Things It Sees on Screen—In Portugal, Also, Unlettered Classes Are Most Influenced

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the fifth.*

Spain and Portugal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID:—By stirring the imagination of millions of people who cannot read or write, the motion picture has lifted the village life of Spain out of the Middle Ages.

To these masses, the American film producers have presented pictures of modes of living and of morals which the average Spanish peasant cannot but accept as true—as examples set by a great and highly civilized nation.

The greatest admirer in Spain of the American film from the point of view of its technique is probably Señor Fernando G. Mantilla, whose talks broadcast every week have made him the most popular exponent of its virtues and its drawbacks. He is considered the most impartial film critic in Spain.

As a Doctor of Philosophy and Letters, he is qualified to treat his subjects from an enlightened angle. In a talk with the writer, he stated that he had recently given up emphasizing the wonderful technique of American films for fear of contributing indirectly toward their pernicious moral influence.

It is obvious, he says, that while serving a useful purpose by encouraging a devotion to sport among young men and women, the American film has, unfortunately, glorified certain types of women. Films portraying such types are claimed to have a detrimental effect, especially among young girls. Hence, whereas ten years ago few women in the streets of Madrid showed noticeable use of cosmetics, now hardly a youngster of 15 is seen without eyebrows plucked, lips painted, and made up deliberately to resemble a star known for her ability to play the part of a "vamp."

No institutions in the world are so prominently in the mental eye of the Spanish public today as those of America. Universities there are seen to cultivate an almost fanatical worship of sport at the expense of intellectual pursuits. Prison life looms large in the Spanish thought as bound by a system of discipline so stern that any protests from inmates are met by volleys from the warders' rifles. The indifference of the authorities in combating breaches of the prohibition law and the ease with which bribery and corruption are shown to take place, have amazed all Spain.

Señor Mantilla mentioned one film, "From Man to Man," as so outrageous in its plot that it ought never to have been shown in any country. In this story a gangster was actually enticed into a fatal trap by making him believe that the son of a police officer, who used the boy as a catspaw, was his own child. In Spain, where family sentiment is intense, this desecration of a sacred emotion for the purpose of making an "entertainment" called forth many a caustic comment.

Whether Señor Mantilla has other evidence than that supplied by the films, his personal opinion as regards the freedom enjoyed by young people in America is such, that in reply to a question put to him, he stated that while Spaniards believe that these films do represent American customs, the actual truth is greatly understated.

No sensible mother, he maintains, would allow her children to attend films such as he has seen, not so much because of what they reflect, as because of what they seem barely to conceal. If it is true, which he doubts, that the youth of America, especially the sons and daughters of rich parents, are not as they are represented, why, he asked, does America not produce others more in accordance with the truth?

The question of the dry law control has, according to Señor Mantilla, been pictured in films in such a way as to cause Spaniards to believe that no serious attempt has ever been made to enforce it. Indeed, many Spaniards look upon the dry law merely as a farce and intended to serve one purpose, namely, money-making by contraband.

Far from believing that the business is confined to gangsters, the man in the street is convinced that many persons of high social standing participate in it. Indeed, Spaniards accept at its face value the suggestion that the authorities are powerless to deal with gangsters.

There has as yet been very little practical opposition to American films except by reason of the protectionist tendency now reflected abroad in customs tariffs, but as the pacifist movement has become strong in Spain, since the advent of the Republic, hostility to American imperialism as displayed in its films is becoming more and more pronounced.

Propaganda Is Resented

That America has converted the motion picture into the most colossal vehicle for propaganda ever known, is well recognized now and Spaniards according to Señor Mantilla are becoming weary of the spectacular attempts by American producers to present their nation as the most powerful in the world; the life and customs of its people as the most brilliant and exemplary, and wishing "to colonie us like the natives of the Hawaii Islands or to impwishing "to colonize us like the napress us by a display of overwhelming strength and of immense wealth."

Conversations recently overheard by your correspondent in clubs and cafés confirm that Señor Mantilla's reflections are by no means exceptional.

While German and Russian films shown in Spain have been more advanced and bold in several respects, especially political, American pictures are regarded as lacking substance, teaching nothing in a social sense; entertaining but never elevating.

Some Films Banned

Some American films of "extreme" sentiments have been banned in Spain, both under the Monarchy and since its fall. A film which provoked indignation owing to the gross absurdities offensive to the dignity of Spain, was one entitled "The Loves of Carmen" and it was objected to by everybody. On the other hand, "Eagles" which pictured Nicaragua and General Sandino in an unfavorable light, was allowed to be screened. The manner of characterizing foreigners often reflects discredit on the intelligence of the writers of Hollywood plots, says Señor Mantilla, who says that what has amazed him is the obstinacy with which producers have utilized Mexican and South American actors to represent Spanish characters and speak "Castilian." The effect on Spanish listeners, he says, is irritating.

Señor Mantilla stated that owing to the change in the political situation and the non-interference by the church, very few cuts are now ordered by the censor. Indeed, unless undesirable from a political point of view, as in the case of films likely to encourage monarchial, communistic or anarchial sentiments, films were usually passed entire for the screen.

Portuguese People Shocked by Certain Hollywood Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Portuguese cinema-goers consider that many American films offer an unflattering impression of American customs, but Portuguese people in the main are unaffected by the habits and manners which are depicted on the screen.

This is a view widely held among film critics and others, who contend that it is only the unlettered classes who believe that the wild frolics, drinking bouts, and promiscuous love-making which characterize some films furnish a true picture of the usual life led by young people of America. Traveled and educated Portuguese are well aware that the conduct depicted by popular films is the exception and not the rule in the social life of the United States.

According to Senhor Natividade Gaspar, well-known theatrical critic and editor of the illustrated cinematographic review O Cinefilo, film critics are more interested in the technique, acting and photography of films than in criticizing the moral aspects depicted.

Referring to a class of films which included "Gold-Diggers of Broadway," he said it certainly left on the general public an unflattering impression of American customs, but that the logical inference remaining ultimately was that American habits and institutions are probably fundamentally sound.

Changes in Ownership

At the same time it is believed that producers in the United States must find that jazz and sex or drinking pictures have an appreciative public there, otherwise they would not be so plentiful.

This type of film is not popular here and they are sometimes severely condemned by parents who hesitate in taking their children to see them. This, in Senhor Gaspar's opinion, is an exaggerated point of view, as the young people get an hour's amusement from the show, but would not dream of imitating the free and easy manners depicted, which in this country would result in their social ostracism.

Although fewer Hollywood films are shown in Portugal since the advent of the "talkies," this is chiefly because of the English dialogue being incomprehensible to the general Portuguese public; but the fact remains that although the same can be said of the German language, yet the popularity of productions from Germany shows a notable increase, owing to their excellent technique, and clever stories or theses, in spite of their realism.

The editor of Cinefilo says that good American films are appreciated, and called attention to the fact that since the opening of the Portuguese cinema season, on Oct. 1, 10 Hollywood, 14 German, two French and one Portuguese productions were released here, and that two of the American films—"The Shanghai Express" and "Skippy"—were registered under the heading "excellent" in a monthly report. Most of the other American films, however, were classified as "passable."

Portuguese Good Judges

The Portuguese public, not only the intelligentsia, has a keen critical judgment and the comment often heard from spectators as the curtain closes upon a banal or wild-youth film, is: "It is very American," uttered with a significant shrug of the shoulders. On the other hand no United States productions have ever been banned here except for political reasons.

An opinion elicted from a professor and dramatic critic was very uncomplimentary. He accused American films of being spectacular stuff, with weak plots, the perennial "vamp," and an exposition of jazz and drinking scenes, foreign to Latin mentality. For these reasons, he said, they have lost popularity and are being substituted by French and more especially by German pictures of which "Mädchen in Uniform" was a good example, he thought, in that it shows ideas, technique, acting and photography "infinitely superior" to the American productions.

Before dialogue came, American films flooded the market, and the United States still holds its own in pictures of the "far west" and "cowboy" type, which are much appreciated by a certain public. Serious, dramatic or humorous films, with familiar stars are a general attraction, but those of the "jazz" and "flaming youth" type are unpopular; the customs depicted are severely criticized, and parents are warned not to take their daughters to see them.

Gangsters Not Liked

Unfortunate effects are produced by the gangster "heroes," the predominant impression being that American authorities are unable or afraid to cope with these organized bands. Prohibition, likewise, is considered a farce, in view of the prevalence of drinking in many pictures The Hollywood adventuress and her amours do not arouse so much criticism, being accepted as an international type, depicted with equal candor in films and plays of all countries.

But there is a general belief that the Hollywood film does not make the most of its opportunity in serving art and humanity. The Diario de Lisboa, one of the principal Lisbon dailies, in a recent issue printed a severe criticism of the American film "The World and the Flesh" released recently in a Lisbon cinema. The criticism said in part:

"The Hollywood film 'The World and the Flesh' confirms our opinion of American cinematographic aptitudes. No other people possesses such a developed sense of spectacular performance, but none is so unscrupulous in the composition of its films.

"Any kind of plot suits the Americans; and from these they endeavor to extract effects, without any consideration for anyone's sensibilities They make films for the masses and never films for the élite—commercial films and not films of art."

Hollywood Spanish Disliked by Madrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—American films continue to dominate the Spanish market. Of 340 films shown in 1932 by Madrid cinemas, 213 were imported from the United States; of the remainder, the majority were French and German. Only three Spanish-made films were shown in Madrid. None of these, incidentally, was a success.

Nor were Spaniards enthusiastic over the 14 Spanish language films made in Hollywood that were shown by Madrid movie theaters during the year, although apparently preferring these to seven French-made Spanish language talkies. In Madrid the public has never ceased to object to the Spanish-American accent usually used in Spanish talkies made in Hollywood.

An increasing clamor for Spanish-made films is becoming evident, but there is as yet no indication that the clamor will be heeded soon. While the Government subsidized a legitimate theater this season, it has left what film ventures have been undertaken entirely to private hands. In Spain the legitimate stage is generally considered vastly more important than the cinema, especially by prominent personages.

CARNATION AWARDS MADE AT WORCESTER

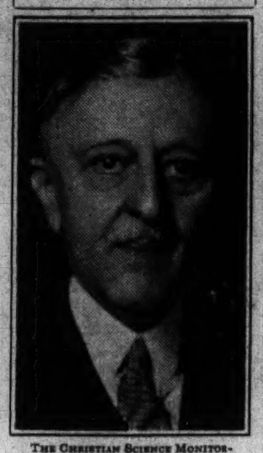
WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—The gold medal offered by the American Carnation Society for the best vase of 100 blooms in its forty-second annual exhibition, which is being held in this city, was awarded to Mr. George P. Barr of South Natick. The silver medal was awarded to Mr. Stephen E. Shaw of North Dartmouth, and the bronze medal to Strouts, Inc., of Biddeford, Maine.

A gold medal offered by the Worcester County Horticultural Society was awarded to Mr. J. J. Lamontagne of Woburn, for group arrangement, and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture silver loving cup, second prize in this class, went to Mr. Charles H. Rice of Lexington. The Fred Dorner gold memorial medal, one of the principal awards, went to Baur, Steinkamp & Co. of Indianapolis.

Roosevelt Adviser Supports 'New Deal' for Rail Lines

Woodin Finds Initiative Cramped by Years of Legal Restrictions

'Stabilizer'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Blank-Stoller, Inc.

WILLIAM H. WOODIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—In the comfortable white cottage in the Georgia pine hills where President-Elect Roosevelt is working out the details of his federal program, a program to assist American railroads is a major subject of discussion this week.

Among the "authorities" called in to go over the problems with Mr. Roosevelt is Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City, president of the American Car and Foundry Company and a life-long Republican.

Mr. Woodin is one of those "first line" consultants of whose experience and expert knowledge Mr. Roosevelt is constantly availing himself and whose presence reflects the President-Elect's preference for familiarizing himself with a subject by oral argument. Mr. Woodin's place in Democratic councils dates from 1928, when he supported Mr. Alfred E. Smith for President.

Regarded as Stabilizer

It was through Mr. Smith that Mr. Woodin became an active Democratic worker, and his intimate place in the Roosevelt councils today is considered by observers as another proof of the President-Elect's ability to draw directly within his circle important men from the party's several camps.

Connections, antecedents, interests and all things else by which a man is measured place Mr. Woodin at the extreme pole from the Democratic "radicals," and in this respect he might be viewed as a "stabilizer" to these influences, turned to in Mr. Roosevelt's known desire to steer his Administration toward the center of the political balance.

The company of which Mr. Woodin is head is the biggest concern of its kind in the world, and in addition to serving on the boards of some of the biggest steel and locomotive works in the country, he is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Railroads are his special forte, and he was one of Mr. Roosevelt's conferees last summer, when the Democratic standard bearer was outlining his railroad rehabilitation plans for campaign discussions. Since then he has met him frequently on the question of these carriers, whose financial plight assures them a top place on the emergency list of the Roosevelt Administration.

Necessary and Useful

The tenor of Mr. Woodin's advice to the President-Elect is not known, of course, but he admittedly stands four-square for a "new deal" for the railroads. He believes that, within the limits now allowed, these roads have fully developed their services—"are alive; as necessary and as useful as ever"—but he holds that their earlier years of energy and initiative have been "buried deep under years of restrictive legislation and control."

"There is a growing recognition that for the very health of the country itself, the railroads must have a new chance, a fair chance, a full chance," he said in a statement to the Monitor correspondent here. "All the experience and knowledge of years of dealing with problems of transportation, now lying fallow, need only the quickening of a liberal attitude, an enlightened understanding, a new freedom, to turn them into greater channels of usefulness.

"There is coming about a more liberal attitude, a greater understanding of the nation's transportation problem, on the part of the American people. I am confident that we shall soon arrive at a solution that will regard all our agencies, rail and water, air and highway, as complementary, rather than competitive."

Burr Succeeds Woodin In Banking Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman announced today that, with but one exception, he has reappointed the entire personnel of the Advisory Commission of the State Banking Department, having named Mr. George L. Burr of the firm of Lazard Freres, New York City, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William H. Woodin, president of the American Car & Foundry Company.

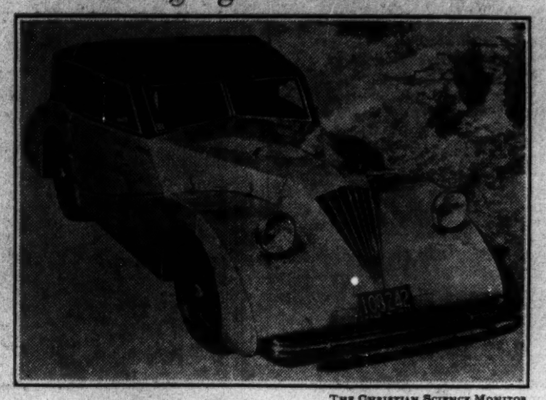
The continuing members of the commission, which advises with the State Superintendent of Banks as to banking regulations, are: Morris L. Ernst, New York City; George Overocker, Poughkeepsie; Henry R. Kinsey, Brooklyn; Harold L. Reed, Ithaca; Perry E. Wurst, Buffalo; Mortimer N. Buckner, New York, and Henry R. Talmadge, Riverhead.

GALE FORCES CHANGE IN CUNARD SCHEDULE

More than 200 New England passengers scheduled to sail from Boston this afternoon on the Cunard Line steamer Franconia on the first of five special cruises from Boston to the West Indies, Nassau and Havana will be taken to New York by the company to embark at that port. The Franconia was enroute to Boston today when adverse weather prompted the Cunard officials to order her return to New York.

The northeasterly blow was delaying the progress of the steamer to such an extent that the schedule would have been seriously disrupted had the vessel continued to Boston The present arrangement permits sailing from New York at 6 p. m. tomorrow as originally planned.

Challenging the Motor World



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Streamline Body Built by Emil A. Fachon of Rehoboth, Mass.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 Sketch, "Seeing It Through."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Our Daily Food."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Dutch Band.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: "Charlie Chan" in "The Chinese Parrot."
8:00 NBC, Nestle Orchestra and Chorus, Phil Spitalny, director.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, First Nighter, drama.
9:30 NBC, Armour Orchestra: "Eddie and Ralph"; soloist; male trio.
10:00 American Legion Program.
10:30 Republican news.
10:45 NBC, Talk, Dr. Simon Flexner.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:45 NBC, "Night Song"; organ ;trio.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talks; studio pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Safety Soldiers."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 "Life of Calvin Coolidge."
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 "Melody Lane"; orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Cities Service Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet.
9:00 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
9:30 Fox Fur Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chevrolet program, with Al Jolson.
10:30 NBC, "How to Write," Zona Gale.
10:45 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Voice of the Trombone."
6:00 Announcement; news.
6:15 Good News Quarter Hour.
6:30 Detectives, Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "The March of Time."
9:00 CBS, Howard and Sheldon; Betty Barthell; orchestra.
9:15 Donald Novis, tenor.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—Babe Ruth," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Tonart Singers.
10:15 Organ recital; talk.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaughn de Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Chemical Society lecture.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Charles Hector's Orchestra.
8:30 Master of Mystery sketch.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:15 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:30 Negro spiritual recital.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Radio Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:30 p. m.—Popular soloists.
1:00 p. m.—Studio Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Vocal duo.
1:45 p. m.—Talk. "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8:00 a. m.—Mildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera presents Verdi's "La Traviata."

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; terms.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ recital; stocks.
1:10 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, League for Industrial Democracy.
3:15 p. m.—NBC, Metropolitan Opera presents Verdi's "La Traviata."

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS dance music.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:40 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio classical music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

OHIO OIL CUTS CRUDE PRICES

FINDLAY, Ohio, Jan. 27—Ohio Oil Company has reduced the price of Big Muddy crude oil 25 cents a barrel to 50 cents and Rock Creek 31 cents a barrel to 46 cents.

Women's Club Play Based on Legend

The oldest form of story known to North America furnished the theme of the play produced by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Church Societies last night. "The Red Swan," a drama by the Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, is based on a legend of the North American Indians. It was presented at Lee Auditorium of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

The Rev. Mr. Root seems to have grasped the feeling of the natives' early attempts to teach moral truths by epics of legenary figures. The basis of the play is the myth alluded to by Longfellow in the first lines of Canto 12, of "Hiawatha." The legend inculcates a noble ideal of marriage.

The title rôle was taken very ably by Miss Muriel Woodward of Dorchester. Occomac, the Chief's brother was portrayed by Mr. Alfred Pepi. Mr. Kenneth Whitney was Sontiac, the chief, and Mr. William E. Sawyer, as the Swan's father. Miss Eleanor McMullen, as Sontiac's sister led the chorus of 13 girls who sang or recited nine odes which gave accent to the important parts. Mrs. David A. Harrington trained the chorus and Mrs. Eleanor W. Whitman the actors.

'DEBATE' STOPS WORK ON NEW BUILDING

Steps were taken yesterday to avert a threatened strike of union bricklayers employed in the construction of the new building for The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston. Bricklayers had proposed to "walk out" because the work of caulking window frames had been assigned to the iron workers. Originally this work had been given to the bricklayers by the subcontractors who were prevailed upon to swing over to the iron workers because of a decision of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor in Washington that caulking should be done by the trade that set the frames.

The situation was called to the attention of Mayor James M. Curley who yesterday summoned heads of the trade unions involved in the dispute and proposed that the whole question be referred to Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and international presidents of their respective unions, for a decision. The proposal was accepted by the representatives of the unions. In the meantime, the caulking is being held up pending the decision from Washington.

LIGHTSHIP REPORTED BLOWN OFF STATION

Nantucket South Shoals Lightship has been blown off station. Hourly radio signals are being transmitted to warn shipping in that vicinity.

The lightship, which marks the "crossroads of the north Atlantic," parted from her moorings during a northeasterly blow today. The master reported by wireless that he is hove to 30 miles west-southwest of the station, and attempting to hold on until the heavy sea abates. The light vessel has propulsion machinery, and is one of the best equipped in the United States. Her station bears 100 miles east of New York and 40 miles outside the island for which she is named.

Town Pays All Its Bills And Has $4306 to Spend

MONTEREY, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—The town of Monterey today holds a unique position. All bills are paid and the town has a cash balance of $4306. There are no outstanding notes against the town. Monterey is situated in the Berkshires.

AIR RESISTANCE MINIMIZED BY YOUNG ENGINEER

Streamline Automobile Built as Hobby Has Many Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REHOBOTH, Mass., Jan 27—Designing an automobile to reduce air resistance may be a serious business to manufacturers of the newest models now being displayed at the Boston Automobile Show, but to Mr. Emil E. Fachon of this town, it is just a hobby.

Mr. Fachon has worked for more than a year in building a streamlined automobile that challenges even the "million dollar models" of today's gay motorcar parade. For the most part, he believes he has accomplished his objective. At least he believes he has streamlined the model as much as the standard chassis permits. If further streamline effects are to be adopted, he says, radical changes must be made in the chassis itself. It must be wider, lower and perhaps lighter.

Mr. Fachon, a young German engineer, received most of his technical education in the schools of his native country. He has been in America seven years. The entire project was carried out down in the cellar of his home here. More than a year of spare-time work was required to complete the body which was erected on a standard Ford V-8 chassis.

Mr. Fachon's design, which he has named "The Flying Dutchman," contains many features not to be found in other streamlined vehicles. Rather than giving an angular appearance, his model almost "rolls" from the front mud guards to the rear guards. Yet there are sharp lines along the hood and windshield and the slanting effect is, of course, to be noticed throughout the machine.

The face or front of the automobile shows a marked difference from other streamlined models. The mud guards have been "rolled" virtually into one piece looking somewhat like a barrel. The wide and rakish body is made of aluminum.

The story of "The Flying Dutchman," which is said to be capable of making a speed of more than 90 miles an hour, goes back eight or nine years, when its builder was a student in Germany. Metal work had always interested him and he was unusually handy with tools. When the idea of a 100 per cent streamlined automobile struck him, it stayed with him.

He had been interested in aviation in Germany and had done some flying. Gliders, too, fascinated him and he learned much about aerodynamic lines, wind currents, vacuums, etc. This experience enabled him to get off to a good start with his automobile streamlining hobby.

The first step was the building of a wind tunnel. This also was erected in the cellar, and by many experiments with wind velocities, resistance, vacuums, and currents, Mr. Fachon was able to figure out just how much the various angles and curves of an automobile body would be affected by certain speeds of wind.

With the tests completed the engineer began the real task of the project—that of cutting out, rolling and fitting together the aluminum pieces and sections that made up the sleek-lined craft. This required hours of patient, careful and exacting work.

"The Flying Dutchman" is as sturdy if not sturdier than other streamlined models despite the fact that its designer worked under a handicap at all times. Cellars are always all right for the man who likes to "tinker" but they are a far call from the experimental shops of the modern automobile factory.

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1 lb. Hamburg and Pkg. Spinach	4[illegible]
S. G. Tomatoes, med. 3 for	2[illegible]
Festeval Vanilla or Lemon	1[illegible]
B. N. Tomato Juice, 2 bot	33c
Tea Garden Jellies, 2 jars	25c
Tecco Fan Cake Flour, 3 Pkg	25c
Fancy Turkeys, 14-lb. avg	26c
Face Rump Roast	25c
Canada Bacon, Sliced	35c
Boneless Sirloin Roast	39c

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Two fish cakes, baked white or kidney beans, rolls and butter.
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Over a Million Meals Weekly
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

GLASS OFFERED TREASURY POST, CAPITAL HEARS

Virginia Senator Said to Have the Proposition Under Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — Information has become available from an authoritative quarter that President-Elect Roosevelt has tentatively offered the position of Secretary of the Treasury to Senator Carter Glass, veteran statesman from Virginia. Mr. Glass is considering the offer but has not made his decision.

Questioned this morning, Mr. Glass refused to comment on the report, other than to deny the accuracy of that portion of it which declared he had already accepted the post. Mr. Glass, however, did not deny that he had been tendered the Cabinet position.

Mr. Glass recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday in the upper chamber. During the course of the arduous fight in behalf of his banking bill he made it known several times that if the work on which he has labored for the past two years finally passed the Senate he would consider his public career about ended, and would be prepared to rest on his laurels. The banking bill finally passed the Senate, after controversy and filibusters lasting 21 days, and is now before the House, where action is still in doubt.

Whether Mr. Glass does or does not accept the Treasury portfolio, the reputed action of Mr. Roosevelt in making the offer is regarded on all sides as of the highest significance. Mr. Roosevelt has aligned himself with the man who, almost above every other leader of the Democratic Party, stands for stable currency, adherence to the gold standard and orthodox financial theories.

Mr. Glass was the author of the plank in the Democratic platform pledging the party to a "sound currency to be preserved at all hazards." He has stood out consistently against currency inflation proposals, although supporting the efforts to achieve credit expansion fostered by the Hoover Administration. A close sympathy exists between Mr. Glass and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, the present Secretary.

It is accepted here that Mr. Glass will never take the portfolio under Mr. Roosevelt until he is assured that the coming Administration will accept his views on a balanced budget and sound currency. This consideration, as well as his long service, may be the real reason for delaying acceptance of the offer.

The Glass banking bill is now before the Democratic House, and seems likely to be pigeonholed, unless quick action is taken. It is conceded that Mr. Roosevelt could bring its consideration and passage very easily if he were prepared to assert his authority as party head.

In some quarters it is thought the condition Mr. Glass may impose upon accepting the Treasury post is acceptance of his banking bill in the House. Mr. Glass, it is contended, is not the type of man who would accept a Cabinet position with the feeling that he might have to resign on a question of adherence to his beliefs during the course of the Administration.

Canners Teach Bean Disguises To Housewives

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Skill with the can-opener is not to be taken as a sign of a lazy cook, if you hear what the National Canners' Association has to say at its convention here this week. The canners have recently put out a series of recipe books and leaflets that shows the housewife how to combine the contents of various cans into clever—even intricate—new dishes.

The latest publication is called "Canned Food Recipes for the Low Cost Budget." Take for example, the old stand-by, baked beans. Just empty the can, heat and serve? Not at all. Convert them one day into deep dish baked bean pie, another day into baked beans creole style, and on a third into baked bean salad. Really, one would never recognize the old friends. The deep dish recipe calls for one can of baked beans, a half pound of sausage (canned), one cup well seasoned tomato sauce (canned), and two cups hot mashed potato (fresh). The trick, of course, is in the mixing, but the canners' cookbook goes into details.

There are also plenty of ready-to-serve foods on the canners' lists, ranging from Boston brown bread to hot tamales and goulash, and there are numerous simple combinations. Some of the latter are sketched in a leaflet, "Canned Goods Go A-Picnicking."

Perhaps the crowd wants something substantial and hot, cooked over the camp fire. "Very well," says the chatty booklet, "hamburg and onions with home-fried potatoes."

Into the hot frying pan goes a cupful of sliced onion. When the onions are beginning to brown, add a can of hamburg steak and one of sliced potatoes (Yes, they come canned, too, all cooked.) Stir the potatoes and onions and turn the hamburg so that it browns evenly.

Cloth Sales Found Hit by Racketeers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26 (AP) —Mr. James S. Black, president of the Weybosset Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket, told Gov. Theodore F. Green today that racketeering in the garment industry in New York has resulted in a serious curtailment of cloth orders to silk and rayon manufacturers here. He sought to have the Governor enlist the assistance of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Mr. Black declared that racketeers have ordered garment manufacturers to charge 45 cents a yard for cutting instead of the 30 cents now in force and that two cents per yard of this added amount must be paid to the racket. Textile men here estimated that $2,000,000 will be sapped from the trade in this form of tribute during the present spring goods trade.

Mr. Black charges that New York City authorities are unable or unwilling to protect the legitimate cloth business. He also said that the United Dress Goods Association plans to appeal to Governor Lehman in an effort to break the grip of the racketeers. Mr. Black said that virtual disruption of the cutting trades in lines of dresses that sell at from $2.75 to $3.25 has resulted from the demands of the extortionists and that the $6 line is beginning to be affected.

Bill Provides For Franchising Of Polynesians

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—Citizenship for 10,000 Polynesian inhabitants of American Samoa is recommended in the Beedy bill just reported to the House by its committee on insular affairs.

Instead of its present naval governor, the islands, comprising 76 square miles, would be given a one-house Legislature known as the "Fono" and a governor appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila is designated as capital of the islands.

All present inhabitants and their children, except foreign nationals declaring otherwise, shall become United States citizens under the terms of the law as well as all born after the enactment. No person would be qualified to become a citizen of American Samoa who is not a citizen of the United States and is not full or any part native Samoan.

The bill provides that all United States laws will apply to Samoa except as otherwise provided. The Governor who would receive an annual salary of $10,000, would be empowered to grant pardons, remit fines, etc. In addition, there would be an attorney-general, a treasury and a judiciary comprising a high court and inferior courts from which appeal would be to the United States District Court of Hawaii.

Merchandise and articles produced in American Samoa would be allowed to enter American ports of entry free of duty. The chief crop of the islands is copra. Other fruits are grown but not exported. About 70 per cent of the land in the islands is forest.

The chiefs of the six islands comprising American Samoa agreed to cede all sovereignty to the United States by acts in 1900 and 1904, but it was not until February 1929, that Congress passed a resolution accepting the cession and establishing possession. Since the time of President McKinley it has been under the control of the Navy Department and used as a naval station.

A congressional committee, headed by Senator Hiram Bingham (R.), of Connecticut, visited the islands in 1930 to prepare the draft of the organic act, just reported to the House. The aim, it is explained, is to give the greatest possible freedom to the native inhabitants and to preserve existing laws and customs as far as possible. Pago Pago is considered the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific.

The native of American Samoa are able to read and write and are all Christians. They are considered a very high type of the Polynesian race.

Pop Concert Brings Back 'Gay Nineties'

A "bicycle built for two," a horse-drawn brougham and modern high-powered "horseless carriages" rolled up to Symphony Hall last night, bringing a "Gay Nineties" audience to a pop concert and costume party, staged for the benefit of the Christopher Shop, a social service organization.

A concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, started the evening's merriment, which included singing of old songs by the audience, a costume show and presentation of motion pictures taken during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Mrs. John Homans of Brookline, dressed in a purple velvet gown and bonnet with pink and white roses, won the prize for the best woman's costume, Mr. Ernest M. Parsons of Brookline won the men's prize. For the funniest costumes, Mrs. Samuel Huntington Wolcott of Milton, in an 1890 golfer's costume, won the women's prize, while Mr. William Mayo of Peterboro, N. H., received the men's award.

King and Anderson Raised to Deputies

Appointment of Capt. Martin H. King to the rank of deputy superintendent and inspector of divisions was made known yesterday by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston police commissioner. The move was one of several changes believed to have been made in an effort to curb alleged grafting and inefficiency in the department. Captain King was formerly in command of the Milk Street police division.

The Commissioner appointed Capt. John M. Anderson to deputy superintendent in place of Mr. James McDevitt, who was named head of the Bureau of Traffic to succeed the late Thomas F. Goode. In this position, Captain Anderson will also have charge of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

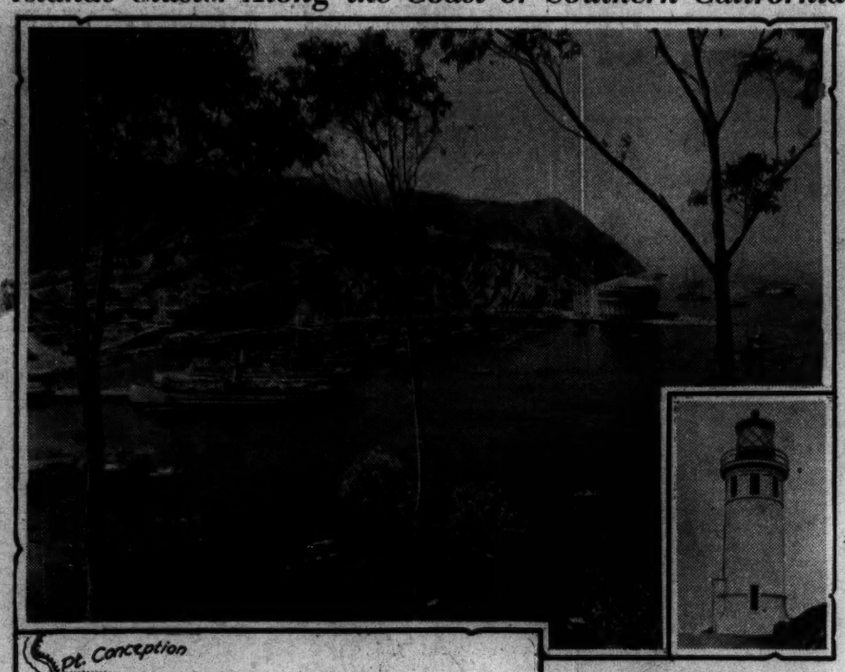
Other appointments included the promotion of three patrolmen to the rank of sergeant. Practically all of the new officers will assume their new duties Monday morning.

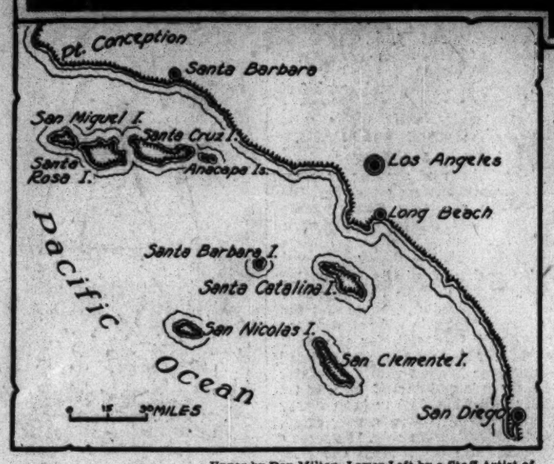
Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

S. Herbert Hare, Kansas City, Mo.
Harry Frank Rose, New York, N. Y.

Islands Cluster Along the Coast of Southern California





Upper by Don Milton. Lower Left by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILLS AND OCEAN MERGE IN SCENERY

Upper: Harbor at Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Noted for Recreational Attractions. Lower Left: Map of Groups Between Santa Barbara and San Diego. Lower Right: Federal Lighthouse on Anacapa Island.

Islands of Southern California Yield Archæological Treasures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Following the coast southward from San Francisco Bay, the traveler by air, if he is fortunate enough to strike a day when there is a storm in the San Joaquin Valley and his ship sails along by the blue Pacific, will see Morro Rock, a huge sugar loaf just off shore, as the only island north of Point Conception.

But once round that peculiar bump on the map he will find distant vistas of a number of large islands lying at various distances from the mainland. These are the channel islands of southern California—rugged, colorful marine mountains, whose peaks thrust upward from a deep blue sea.

Generally speaking, there are 11 islands in the lot: but to include all, large and small, one must say that there are 30 or more. For convenience these can be divided into three groups. A northern series of four islands off the coast near Santa Barbara, a middle group of four islands off the coast near Los Angeles, and a southern group of three small islands, Los Coronados, 10 miles offshore from San Diego.

Lying in a straight line, separated from one another only by narrow channels and from the mainland by the Santa Barbara Channel, 20 miles wide, the northern group consists of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa. In the middle group, widely separated and much farther offshore, are Santa Catalina, San Clemente, Santa Barbara, and San Nicolas, with Begg's Rock an isolated stack 10 miles from San Nicolas.

They range in length from a fraction of a mile to 28 miles, the largest dimension of Santa Catalina. Most of them are scarcely inhabited, and have the deceptive appearance of being barren of verdure. So far their economic position has been negligible; yet, withal, they comprise a most interesting insular group of peculiar historical importance.

For generations before the discovery of America by Europeans, the channel islands apparently were inhabited by a vigorous race of Indians who became expert artisans and established a flourishing trade with other tribes on the mainland, pushing across the channel in sturdy plank canoes built without the use of metals.

Literally tons of aboriginal implements of all sorts—vessels, ornaments, musical instruments, and stone tools—have been carried off the islands during the past 50 years. Yet museum officials say that the process has only been superficial. The islands remain an archæological treasure-house.

Three factors have made Santa Catalina the most popular of the channel islands: its proximity to Los Angeles, from which it can be reached within a few hours by rail and steamer, or aquaplane; the convenience of Avalon harbor, probably the best of any on the islands; and the improvements for which Mr. William Wrigley Jr. spent millions of dollars.

The island has ample natural attractions throughout its 55,000 acres. Its beach has superior qualities for bathing, the hills are threaded with footpaths for hiking, with excellent scenery everywhere, and it is a natural objective for yachting parties. To these have been added glass-bottomed boats to see the extensive submarine gardens near shore, a bird park, flower gardens, trees, golf course, and the usual resort equipment of hotels and amusements.

Twenty miles to the southwest of Santa Catalina is San Clemente Island, a stretch of rough land 20 miles long that is somewhat more barren and arid than its larger neighbor. To the north about 25 miles lies Santa Barbara Island, about a square mile of waterless rock whose best use appears to be a resting place for cormorants, brown pelicans and western gulls.

Swept by fierce winds and at the mercy of dense coastal fogs, the island of San Nicolas lies 60 miles off the mainland.

Perhaps the best wooded of the group is Santa Cruz Island, which is 21 miles long, and lies directly off Santa Barbara. Its canyons are filled with pleasant groves and, like the other islands, it supports many indigenous plants. The sea has cut awesome caves along its high cliffs. Santa Rosa Island, which is 15 miles long, adjoins Santa Cruz on the west, and beyond it is San Miguel Island, a barren, rocky strip eight miles long.

Anacapa Island is east of Santa Cruz, and is relatively close to the mainland near Ventura. Last year the Government installed a badly needed lighthouse there. It really consists of three small islands, altogether five miles in length, separated by narrow channels.

Los Coronados, near San Diego, are extremely rough and barren. They are uninhabited, except for a population of petrels and merletts. They are 4½ miles long, and are seven miles from shore.

Southward along the coast of Baja California there are many other desert islands, for the most part uninhabited and barren. One of the largest is Guadalupe Island, which belongs to Mexico. Once it had a population of goats, but they are said to have destroyed the vegetation, and have since been removed.

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TECHNOCRACY IS CRITICIZED BY SOCIALIST HEAD

Thomas Says Discussion Starts Something but Gets Nowhere

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Mr. Norman Thomas's criticism of "the utter failure of the technocrats to suggest how we are going to get from where we are to where we ought to be," appears to characterize the way the Socialists feel about technocracy.

From information gathered from official sources here, and from Mr. Thomas himself, while the Socialists discredit technocracy as a social theory, and are convinced that the Socialist plan is more to the point than anything in technocracy, they are nevertheless grateful to the technocrats for what they are doing.

"Put me on record," Mr. Thomas said in an interview here, "as believing that the discussion the technocrats have started is extremely valuable. It is waking people up to the possibility of achieving something different, to the possibility that modern society can be rebuilt on the basis of abundance rather than scarcity.

"I don't think, however, that their analysis is as complete and well rounded as the Socialist program. It is the capitalist system, as attacked by the Socialists, and not the price system, as criticized by the technocrats, that needs to be changed. But the technocrats haven't given a definite plan as to what should be done."

Mr. Thomas said the Socialists were not out to fight the technocrats, but rather to help make use of the information the technocrats are developing.

The Socialists, he said, are not greatly excited about the "alleged mistakes in details which have been charged against the technocrats." It may be, he said, that they have exaggerated in some of their statements, but "they certainly are not mistaken in their general analysis of the productive power of machinery run by other than human energy."

Further light on the way the Socialists feel about technocracy is revealed by the speakers' notes prepared by Socialist headquarters:

"We gratefully accept the testimony of the engineers to the value of many of the criticisms of capitalism which we have been making for two generations. We welcome the publicity which has been given to the technocrats, especially as it dramatizes the subject of technological unemployment.

"We refuse to believe, however, that the ills of capitalism can be solved by any kind of tinkering with money and prices. We recognize that under Socialism changes would have to be made in many features of our present money system, but the best money system conceivable, we believe, will not be good enought to correct the evils of the profit system.

"We refuse, likewise, to accept a dictatorship of engineers, which one cannot help feel is in the back of the minds of the advocates of technocracy."

The executive committee of the Federation of Unemployed Workers' Leagues of America, which is related to the Socialist movement, in announcing that it was preparing a more exhaustive study of technocracy and its implications, has given out the following brief verdict, which merely puts Mr. Thomas's statement in other words: "Technocracy offers no remedy for the forces it is analyzing."

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Britain Denies Failure to Pay Persia Oil Due

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Presenting Great Britain's case in an appeal against Persia's cancellation of the Anglo-Persian oil concession in that country, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, today denied Persian charges that the company had failed to pay royalties on the concession.

Great Britain invoked the League Covenant in this dispute, indicating the gravity with which the Government at London regards the cancellation of the concession which was granted to Mr. William Knox D'Arcy, a British subject, in 1901.

In its notice of cancellation the Persian Government asserted that it had repeatedly informed the oil company that Persian interests were not protected by the concession.

"The Persian Government," said the notice, "cannot legally and logically consider itself bound by a concession granted prior to establishment of a constitutional régime in Persia. The company, however, took no practical steps to protect Persian interests, but the more it expanded, the more Persian interests were endangered."

Persia regarded royalties paid as insufficient and inequitable. A new arrangement was requested but, said the Persian note:

"Unfortunately, it appears that His Majesty's Government is perhaps not in favor of such an agreement, because the threats and intimidations which His Majesty's Government is bringing to bear on the Persian Government, and the unacceptable demands that are put forward, prevent both the Persian Government and the company from taking a single step toward reaching a mutual agreement."

In reply, the British Government denounced the cancellation as confiscatory and a violation of international law.

"If the cancellation were to be followed by an attempt of the Persian Government to take possession of the company's properties in Persia," said Sir John Simon during that exchange, "a situation of the utmost gravity would arise."

Zoölogical 'Find' Made—in Museum

Museums have musty corners which the public cannot see and it was while cleaning up one of these that a find of inestimable value was discovered at the Harvard University Museum, put aside years ago as a matter of fact acquisition of no immediate consequence—fossil sawfish teeth 20,000 years old. The teeth were given to Louis Agassiz, professor of zoölogy at Harvard from 1847 to 1873, by Charles Darwin.

The exhibit includes five fossil teeth, as well as an inscription in Charles Darwin's own hand, and they are now being prepared for public display. The records indicate that the teeth were discovered by Darwin during a trip to the east coast of South America in 1834.

The fossils will go on display sometime during February, it is expected.

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Tampa Garden Clubs Coöperate In Finding Work for Jobless

High Talent for Landscaping and Tree Conservation Discovered Among Ranks of the Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—The Federated Garden Clubs of Tampa, in summing up their work for the year ended, count among their best achievements the coöperative plan carried out by their circles in conjunction with the Unemployment Council.

The November and December records of the clubs show that they used from 500 to 600 jobless men daily, the labor thus obtained being utilized chiefly on the preliminary stages of the riverside project now getting under way. Earlier in the year, the number of workers employed in club enterprises had not run to so high an average, although all the time reaching a good total.

These laborers have been paid by the bureau of unemployment, at the regular daily wage of $1.50, while the club members have supervised all work, furnished tools and equipment, and given every man regularly a full midday meal. It has been a coöperative plan resulting in untold benefit, and both the circles and the unemployment officials are determined to make every effort to continue the arrangement just so long as present conditions exist.

The Tampa Garden Clubs won especial recognition and tribute at the Boston annual conference of the National Council for their success in conducting so excellent a beautification program as an aid to the unemployment bureau. The report of work-days given, and of 5200 free meals furnished the jobless up to that date, evoked considerable comment in the assembly last summer.

In using the labor of these men, coming as they do from widely different occupational strata, the garden committee leaders directing the "crews" have been pleased to find skill of various kinds called into play, making for a higher degree of efficiency than might be foreseen: as, for example, laying or repairing of pipe, setting grades, concrete handling, implement repairs, building and even designing of small bridges. A talent for landscaping is not uncommon among these jobless men, while most of them are zealous conservationists, resolutely saving every plant or tree possible. Many of them are surprisingly quick in their responses to this beautification work in its every phase.

O'Hara to Act If Inquiry Fails

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—Mr. Walter E. O'Hara, Fall River business man, threatens to bring criminal action against Capt. Charles T. Beaupre of the state police if charges against the officer, now being investigated, are "whitewashed" by the board of inquiry.

Mr. O'Hara, treasurer of the Textile Machinery & Supply Company, and an officer of several other textile corporations, was called before the investigators appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety and head of the state police. Original charges against Captain Beaupre were sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely by Mr. Joseph M. Donovan, past commander of the American Legion, and Captain Beaupre has said Mr. Donovan was simply a "straw man" for O'Hara.

Mr. O'Hara said there were no questions and answers at the investigation. He said he presented a prepared copy with a typewritten statement and had sworn to it. He said the bases on which Mr. Donovan had made some of his charges were furnished by him. He referred to the Phoenix Indemnity Company check for $225, which Captain Beaupre was alleged to have cashed and to have kept the money in his office desk; to the charges of forgery by Captain Beaupre in the signing of the names of Troopers Fleming and O'Connor to expense vouchers; to charges that Corporal Green did plumbing work for private individuals while on state pay, and to charges that money orders for lost badges were cashed by Captain Beaupre and the money not turned into the state Treasury.

Humane Society Challenges Use Of Vivisection

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—A public challenge to the defenders of vivisection was made today by the Illinois Anti-Vivisection Society here. The humane organization promises to give $250 to any children's charity agreed on if the medical experimenters "can produce evidence to support their claims that vivisection of dogs has eliminated some of humanity's worst scourges," its announcement states.

In an open letter to Prof. A. C. Ivy of Northwestern University and Prof. Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, the two leading figures in defense of animal experimentation here, the Anti-Vivisection Society, through its president, Mr. George D. Patterson, called attention to a circular the society is broadcasting stating the terms of its offer.

"In previous years," he said, "proponents of dog vivisection have gone to Springfield and made the broad statements that if the dog were denied to laboratories, serious consequences would result. We propose by this challenge to show the absurdity of that claim. Prohibition of vivisection of dogs would do nothing more than spare thousands of dogs unnecessary torture and force highly paid vivisectors to turn their doubtful talents into more humane channels."

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS · CRAFTS · CUISINE

Australian Cookery

A Sweet With Variations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Australia

SOMETIMES there is a shortage of milk and cream when the housekeeper wishes to make a sweet or a savory cream. With the following recipe, and a variation of flavorings in one degree and another, a number of creamy shapes may be turned out, limited only by the imagination of the cook and the materials at her disposal. We shall begin with orange mold:

Orange Mold

Put on the stove
1 cup of water
1 cup of sugar, and bring slowly to the boil. Add
Juice of 1 orange, and
Juice of ½ lemon. Then mix
2 teaspoons powdered gelatine and
2 teaspoons plain flour with
2 tablespoons of cold water, and add to the rest of the ingredients. Simmer for 10 minutes, stirring now and then. Take off the stove, pour into bowl and begin beating. Beat for 20 minutes. As the beating continues the mixture will gradually turn white and creamy, both in texture and taste. Now add ½ cup of pieces of orange which have been skinned and seeded. Then pour into a mold.

Variety may be added to this recipe by folding in at the last, half a cup of any other fruit, such as chopped bananas, strawberries, raspberries, passionfruit or granadillos, apricots or peaches.

Any strongly flavored juice from a fruit compote may be used in the same way, but insipid juices should not be used.

Quince cream is particularly good.

Quince Cream

Take
2 cups of sirup from quince compote.
Mix with a little cold juice
2 teaspoons plain flour and
2 teaspoons powdered gelatine, and add to the sirup.
Simmer for 10 minutes, and beat as before. Mold and chill.

All these sweets may be eaten without cream, but naturally they will be improved by having it served with them. To make the shape look attractive a design may be set first in the mold. Make a star of orange slices, or of almonds or other nuts, or a design of cherries and angelica, in the bottom of the mold. Set with about a tablespoon of melted jelly. When the design is firm pour on about a third of a cup of melted jelly and let that set. Then pour in the cream.

Enough has been written to show the imaginative housekeeper how she may vary the flavorings of this sweet. But the formula is not confined to sweets alone. For instance how easy to make a chicken cream:

Chicken Cream

Take
2 cups of chicken stock, well seasoned with salt and pepper. Simmer it with the gelatine and flour, beat in the usual way. Then add
1 cup, or more or less, of diced cold chicken, or cold chicken and ham. The mold might be decorated with slices of hard boiled egg, gherkins, or olives.

Other Variations

Aspic cream may be made with clear, well-flavored soup as its basis, and any suitable chopped up meats may be molded in it—sheep's tongues, rabbit, veal, lamb. Fish stock can be used to make fish creams, containing oysters, salmon, lobster, shrimps or other cooked fish, tinned fish, shell fish.

Nor is this all. With a scant pint of plain water, mixed with cheese to flavor it, and simmered with the gelatine and flour in the usual proportions, beaten for the twenty minutes, many savories can be made. Half a cup of grated cheese, well seasoned with pepper and salt, folded into the mixture will give a cheese cream. Mold in small shapes. Vary the flavorings with olives, celery, gherkins, pimientos, or anything else which happens to recommend itself.

And after having tried some of these variations you will probably agree that it is a very remarkable recipe, and one which is well worth a place in the cook book of any housekeeper.

In hot weather the cups of liquid could be scant in measurement.

The quantities given should be sufficient for four people, but there will be no second helpings.

HELEN RAWSON.

Grandmother's Egg-Butter

Bring to a boil
1 pint best quality cane molasses.
Add and stir in slowly
3 eggs well beaten. Boil a few minutes until thick. Season well with nutmeg, and serve like honey, to be eaten on hot biscuits.

Correction

One of our readers inquired about the recipe for Black Walnut Cake as published Dec. 16. We find to our regret that one ingredient was omitted. The corrected recipe follows:

BLACK WALNUT CAKE

Blend
½ cup shortening and
1 cup sugar until creamy. Add
¾ cup water and beat well. Sift
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda. Combine the mixtures. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup slightly floured nut meats. Fold in
4 beaten egg whites.
Bake in a greased tube or loaf pan in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) about 45 minutes or until done. Serves eight.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Important Notice

We learn from Miss Farmer's School that some of our readers are still sending their inquiries concerning recipes direct to the school. May we emphasize again that all communications concerning recipes and menus published in these columns and all submitted manuscripts are to be sent to The Christian Science Monitor, care of the Women's Department.—Editor.

HIP-O-LITE

FOR SCORES OF "WHIPPED CREME" USES

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Special—"Simplified Candy Making" and Recipe Book sent FREE. Write

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DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BY JEAN OLIVER

For the Woman Whose Chief Business Is Home Keeping, a Foundation Wardrobe With Her Job in Mind Is the Sensible Thing. She Will Find Herself Enjoying Her Work More If She Is Suitably Dressed "for Business." And the Family Will Appreciate Her Thought in Making Herself Particularly Attractive for These Home-Making Hours.

To Be a Well-Dressed Housewife

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE'S chief business is to keep house and make it homelike for a jolly little family, one might go over one's wardrobe to see how it could be made more useful for this, one's main job. It is so essential to find frocks for the afternoon visit, the tea or the shopping trip, that we often let the frocks for housekeeping shift for themselves. And they sometimes look it! Yet, these are the clothes worn for the biggest business of our day. They deserve our chief fashion attention.

Comfortable Yet Attractive

It is easy to look attractive and pretty while at one's workaday home-keeping, and yet to be comfortable too. And the home-keeper's wardrobe does not need to be large or elaborate. It can consist of a few well-chosen items.

Every woman who keeps house without a maid knows what it is to be interrupted when recently emerged from a bath, by the insistent ringing of the telephone or doorbell. What to do? A terry cloth bathrobe with large sleeves for hasty arms to slip into, or one of those huge capes of terry cloth that can be made at home, with a pair of terry cloth bath slippers, will save the situation. These bathrobes are found in the men's sections or bathing costume departments of most large stores.

Most pattern houses and department stores have a good Hoover apron or something to take its place, and nothing could be more convenient than this style of garment which one can slip on like a coat and tie or button at the sides. One's modest supply of these can be becoming and gay in color. In warm weather this garment is useful as a dress, and in any season it makes a good apron.

Now that gingham, piqué and organdy are used for evening dresses, it is an easy matter for the woman who entertains at a dinner of her own cooking to be extremely smart and yet always fresh, since the possible spot of gravy spattered on her dress as she serves the meat course can be sponged off immediately or the spouting cream from that bottle can be washed out in the tub the following Monday.

However, if these cotton materials are not becoming it is found that good chiffon frocks wash like handkerchiefs in soap powder or white soap. One housewife we know always includes in her homemaker's wardrobe one little chiffon evening frock. She calls it her "kitchen-dinner dress." She also has a tiny apron made of gingham to match the flowers in her frock. This she ties about her waist for the more strenuous moments of serving.

It is best to squeeze rather than rub chiffon and to hang the dress, when well rinsed, on a coat hanger to dry. It should be gently pulled into shape and ironed when quite dry. This prevents stretching.

The Trip to the Neighborhood Store

A long coat furred for winter and of lighter weight for fall and spring is much more adequate than a suit as the average housewife is so little out of doors that her coat outwears her dresses and can be worn several seasons with a change of fur or scarf.

One coat can be worn with innumerable dresses when the colors are chosen in harmony. Black is of course the smartest and most useful as it is equally effective with red, beige, green or that hyacinth blue. Brown is also beautiful and is harmonious with a beige, green, red or matching frock.

Tennis or golf clothes, a street dress, dancing frocks or whatever is needed for the recreation hours can be added to this foundation wardrobe.

J. O.

Come Back Into the Kitchen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOR the decoration of a kitchen there is no ware like copper, and this metal has always been considered peculiarly conducive to good cooking. It is now staging a "come back," on account of the modernised shapes in which it is being manufactured, the ever-cool brass handles with which the utensils are equipped and their chromium linings. Hung on racks along the wall, such ware brings sunshine into any kitchen.

From the Gardens of Hesperides

That suggestion of color carries one on to thought of the citrus fruits, paler indeed, yet still golden. A fruit reamer in which is placed the whole fruit, without halving, and which strains the juice before it flows into the glass, securely held under the spout, is a great convenience and encourages the economical purchase of small oranges, which often are the most juicy. This device operates by hand, is nonrustable, and easily cleansed.

Grape fruit cores and grape fruit and orange peelers enable one to prepare conveniently many ornamental fruit courses and desserts.

Sheller and Stringer

The tedium of shelling peas and stringing beans may now be delegated to a speedy little machine which handles them with cheerful alacrity.

Potato Peeler

To peel a potato in the modern way, spear it onto the spindle of a new automatic machine and turn a handle. The skin will spiral off in a uniformly thin coil, for the peeler rides over those bumps and descends into those hollows which characterize the fair and rotund form of this jolly vegetable. It has been discovered that when even a very careful knife liberates the skin, 14 ounces of peelings are taken from every five pounds of potatoes. In the case of the machine only five ounces of peelings are deducted from five pounds of the legume.

Apples, carrots, turnips may be dealt with also.

Ice Cream Dish

It is not always convenient to use the ice-cube trays for a frozen desert mixture. A dish having a tight cover recently has been put on the market in which creams, ices, mousses, parfaits can be smoothly frozen in the freezing compartment of the mechanical ice box.

Cold Beverage Tank

To avoid the awkwardness of handling a bottle of water or fruit juice placed for cooling in the electrical refrigerator, a small tank is offered, holding about 24 glasses and equipped with a noncorrodible faucet. The tank is made of steel and finished with white porcelain enamel. It will fit on the upper shelf of most refrigerators and is not difficult to handle for cleansing and refilling. Cold liquid from the spout proves a great convenience.

Revolving Jars

A group of six wedge-shaped glass containers that revolves on a tray which operates on steel ball-bearings, enables the housekeeper to gain convenient access to canned foods. The contents of the commercial containers should be emptied into these glass jars, which are large enough to permit economical buying and whose tops are securely clamped, preventing spoilage and loss of flavor. The contents are, of course, visible.

Trays

The home has long needed a tray which would not blister under heat nor discolor at the touch of acids. Such a tray is now on the market, and it is an ornament to any table.

The material is a synthetic resinous product, which, up to a short time ago, was associated only with useful functions connected with machinery. Its entrance into the field of decorative arts synchronized with the discovery and perfection of a mechanical process for inlaying the surface with metal.

Mr. George Switzer, well-known as a designer devoted to the beauty of manufactured objects, having visualized the effects which would be produced against the stark blackness of the material by inlays of bright-colored aluminum, has designed for these trays five striking decorations, each suited preëminently to a particular type of room. For the Victorian revival, he offers a romantic theme called "Nocturne," in which a ship, a moon and some stars move and sparkle in the midst of a velvety night. For Empire suites, Victory is symbolised by a laurel wreath and a star. The Chinese vogue which obtained during the eighteenth century is reflected by the depiction on a third tray, particularly suitable to a Chippendale room, of a Chinaman disporting himself on a river. The American Indian pays his homage to nature in a pattern of zigzags and straight lines, symbolizing lightning and rain, very appropriate to early American interiors. And for modernistic apartments there is a swift and incisive abstraction deprived from airplanes, motorcars and speed boats, called "Dynamique."

The metallic colors are yellow, silver, vermilion, sea-green and olive.

H. J. K.

Wilson's PRONTO Wilcleen
Reg. U. S. Pat.
Cleans and restores original polish to ALUMINUM utensils by washing. Easy to use. No scrubbing necessary. Used, endorsed and recommended by world's leading manufacturers of aluminum ware. Sold on unconditional money-back guarantee. 1-gal. can $2.50. 2-gal. can $3.00 prepaid.
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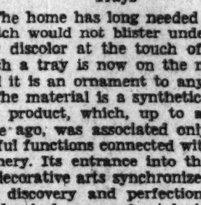


TWIN BED

This little tab helps you find the right sheet

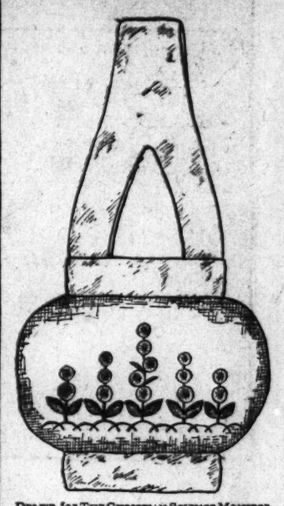
ON THE bottom hem of each new Pequot sheet you'll find the Quick-Pick tab. It sticks out of the pile on your linen shelf and shows you the width of each sheet. It's an exclusive Pequot feature. Be sure to see it!

PEQUOT

Needlework Ideas From China

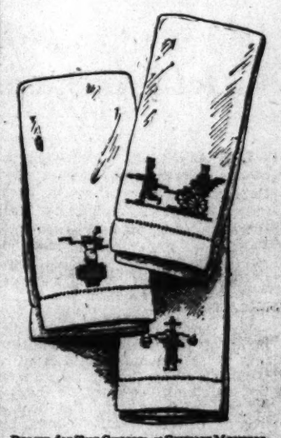
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE Goodrich Girls' School at T'unghsien, near Peiping, China, many pretty things are made and these are sent over to America to be enjoyed in our homes. Among these dainty articles



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bag Simulating a Chinese Lantern. It Is Made of Tan Linen and Yellow Gingham. The Flowers Are Embroidered.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

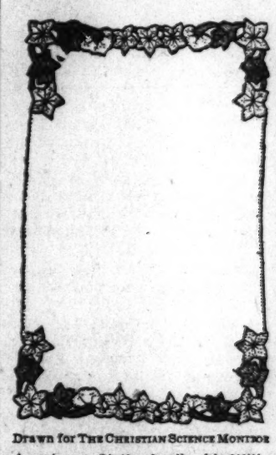
Finger-Tip Towels With White Centers and Pink or Blue Hems. The Cross-Stitch Figures, an Inch or So High, Represent a Water-Carrier, a Lantern and a Jinrikisha.

are many which any clever seamstress might use for a pattern.

Illustrated here is a little bag, made in the shape of a Japanese lantern to hang over the arm and to hold fancy-work or just a handkerchief. The bag is made of heavy tan-colored linen, while the bands at top and bottom and the part that goes over the arm are of yellow gingham lined with white. The flowers are worked in two shades of yellow embroidery silk. The tiny centers are of light green which matches the stems. The leaves are in two shades of green. The ground effect underneath the plants is made with a chain stitch in black silk. This design need be put on only one side of the bag. Other color schemes would be equally effective. The center of the bag measures 8 inches across, and the bands are about 5 inches long, and 1½ inches wide. At the top the part that goes over the arm is 2 inches wide. It extends about 8 inches above the upper band of the lantern.

Single tray cloths or entire luncheon sets can be made from the pattern of rectangular shape. The piece from China was made of the same material as the bag described above. The flowers and leaves at either end were appliquéd into position, and at various places where the flowers overlapped or made a circle with the stem, the linen was cut out entirely.

The tray cloth measures about 19 by 12 inches and the border of flowers is from 1 to 1½ inches wide, extending around each corner about 4 inches. Some of the stems are brown and others green. The flowers are in pink, lavender, rose and two shades of yellow. At both ends the color arrangement is the same: a warm yellow star-shaped flower in the center, with a lavender star on either side; then a pink flower on each side, a green leaf, and a rose-colored star in each corner; around the corner a green leaf and a lemon-yellow star. The little pieces are sewed to the linen base by means of a dainty blanket stitch, made with a single strand of black thread. Red and green thread are used together in making the veins on the leaves, and the stamens, etc., on the flowers. The sides of the linen are turned under twice and finished with the blanket stitch in black.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Luncheon Cloth Appliquéd With Colored Flowers and Cut Out Between the Leaves.

The little finger-tip towels are really more suggestive of the Chinese craftsmanship. The borders are of pink or blue linen, fastened to the white centers by hemstitching. In colors harmonizing with the borders are little Chinese figures, about an inch or so high. These are worked in cross stitch—a water carrier in light blue shirt, dark blue trousers, and a touch of green on each bucket; a Chinese lantern in yellow and black; a jinrikisha of brown and tan, drawn by a man in blue and brown, and carrying a lady in green.

Today's New RECIPE

Salmon or Tuna Fish Loaf
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
Yolks of two eggs
1 teaspoonful salt
1½ tablespoonfuls melted butter
¾ cup milk
2½ tablespoonfuls mild vinegar or lemon juice
2 cups canned salmon, tuna or crabmeat
1 teaspoonful mustard
¼ teaspoonful paprika

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Mix egg yolks, slightly beaten with salt, mustard and paprika; then add butter, milk, and vinegar. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. If more seasoning is desired, add a few drops Worcestershire Sauce. Add soaked gelatine and salmon, separated into flakes. Turn into wet mold, chill, and when firm, unmold on platter. Garnish with crisp lettuce leaves. Salmon mixture may be molded in a wet small round pan, and when firm cut out in fish shape—using a paper pattern and a sharp knife. Garnish with thin strips of pimento, outlining the head and tail. Use a piece of the pimento for the mouth and eye.

Inexpensive! Easy to prepare! Delightful to eat! That's true of all the course of desserts and salads you can make with Knox Gelatine. A package makes four different dishes, six servings each. Send for FREE recipes to Knox Gelatine Co., 180 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

Utility and Beauty

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE just come home from attending an automobile show. It is the twentieth one that we have attended, and it has been interesting and enlightening to think back to former ones; to try to remember something of the conversation of salesmen to whom we have listened.

In the earlier days of the automobile industry the talk was all of "efficient performance." The manufacturer had produced a car which was good mechanically. There it was. Not particularly pleasing in appearance, to be sure, but, after all, what did appearance matter? "The motor's the thing," to paraphrase Shakespeare, seemed to be the slogan. In the words of a friend, "It will get you there, and get you home," which seemed to be the only requisite of an automobile.

For several years mechanical improvements were the chief interests of automobile manufacturers. And then, finally, there was attained a degree of mechanical perfection that almost defied improvement. Little niceties were continually being developed, to be sure, but there entered a new note into the conversation of salesmen. They no longer addressed all their words to men. Women were interested and intelligent listeners and questioners. Much was beginning to be said about "beauty of finish," "artistic lines," "general appearance." Now even an exhibition of the moving parts of an engine elicits such exclamations as, "Isn't it a beauty?" instead of, "It looks like a powerful engine."

⁂

It is an age of artistic awareness in which we are living, and from which we are demanding that utility and beauty go hand in hand.

The old soapstone sink with which our kitchens were, until recently, equipped, was a utilitarian affair and a great improvement over the iron one which was so carefully wiped out with a kerosene-soaked cloth after the evening dishwashing was finished, to keep it free from rust. Around this iron sink revolved many stories of "Uncle John" who wished to have a drink of water before retiring, but refrained because, in the process of working the old pump up and down, he would be sure to spatter a few drops of water into the thoroughly dried and oiled sink.

The soapstone sink was the product of a utilitarian age, when our thoughts had reached the point of asking for respite from unnecessary caretaking, but had not yet arrived at the consciousness of the possibility of beauty in our kitchens.

⁂

Not long ago an old-time housekeeper, whose home lies a little off the main routes traveled by kitchen improvement tours, entered a modern home and was guided into the kitchen. Hesitatingly she stepped onto the "beautiful floor." Slowly and more slowly her gaze traveled from refrigerator to range; from colorful shelves covered with dainty dishes to an enameled sink of harmonizing color. And then, with shining eyes and a note of awe in her voice, she said, "It must make a person awful good, and awful happy, to live with so much beauty."

Mechanical perfection is a tangible thing. It may be acquired by diligent study and application of certain rules. But that subtle, sometimes elusive, thing which we call beauty—good taste, artistic sense—is a far greater force for good than any yet generated by steam or electricity. If it is allowed to have its way in our homes and our lives it should make us "awful good and awful happy."

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

A fine tasty meat dish · · · when made with Rumford

Crusty · · · Brown · · · Flavory

for masculine appetites

for dainty little women folk

TOMATO HAMBURGS

2 lb. fresh Hamburg, mixed with
1 cup shredded or sliced onions
1 tablespoon Rumford Baking Powder
2 tablespoons salt
1 teaspoon black pepper

Mix, make into small cakes, and fry brown.

Serve with this Tomato Sauce:

1 quart cooked or canned tomatoes, strained
2 tablespoons flour thoroughly mixed with
¼ cup sugar 1 teaspoon salt
dash of pepper 1 tablespoon butter

Cook all together 10 minutes, remove from fire, beat in 1 tablespoon Rumford Baking Powder. Pour over fried Hamburg cakes and serve at once.

THIS is only one example out of very many in which Rumford, the all-phosphate baking powder, plays a new and distinctly important part. In this case it enhances the flavor and produces a more delicate texture.

This is one of many Rumford new uses you will find in their latest booklet, "Giving Delicacy and Flavor to Daily Cooking". *It's free*—ask your grocer.

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RUMFORD

ALL-PHOSPHATE

BAKING POWDER

THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Old Dutch Cleanser Looks Like This under the microscope. The flaky, flat-shaped particles do not scratch.

STARTLING

"My! What a difference there is in cleansers! Now I can see why Old Dutch goes further and costs less to use."

"You're quite right. It *is* startling, isn't it, how different Old Dutch Cleanser is. As you see, its particles are flaky and flat-shaped. Because of that, they cover more surface and remove dirt quickly, easily and without scratching. Gritty particles, on the other hand, are irregular chunky shapes and merely scratch the surface with their hard, sharp points."

You get your money's worth when you use Old Dutch because, ounce for ounce, it does more square yards of cleaning than anything else. And in addition, it protects beautiful surfaces because it doesn't scratch; is kind to the hands; doesn't clog drains; is odorless and removes odors. You'll find Old Dutch unsurpassed for all types of cleaning from delicate porcelain bathroom fixtures to kitchen utensils, glass and floors. It's the only cleanser you need in your home.

Gritty Cleansers Look Like This under the microscope. The chunky, irregular gritty particles scratch the surface with their sharp points.

Doesn't Scratch

Old Dutch Holders, in Color. Mail 10c and windmill panel from an Old Dutch label for each holder.

Old Dutch Cleanser, Dept. H505, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Please find enclosed . . . cents and . . . labels for which send me . . . Old Dutch Holders. COLORS: IVORY ☐ GREEN ☐ BLUE ☐
Name
Street
City State

THE HOME FORUM

Peggotty and Company

LIFE below stairs, or whatever may be its equivalent in an era of flat-dwellers, is sadly lacking in permanent characteristics nowadays. Cooks, lady-helps, and kitchen maids, once regarded more or less as fixtures, pay the modern mistress merely a few weeks' visit, so to speak—if they ever arrive at all. The very idea of a nurse or "companion" remaining in one's service for a lifetime seems to have become a figment of the Utopist's obsession, something we read about in the history and literature of other periods, but never encounter in our own experience. The twentieth century child's acquaintance with nurses must, in the average, be too meager and fleeting to insure more than the vaguest mental impression of them; and we would not be surprised to learn that it is just as grotesque and lopsided as that which Leigh Hunt conveyed in his delightful essay on "Nurses." In Hunt's definition, a nurse is one who goes through the whole catechism of nursery interrogation in order to placate her tiny charge, "from the past tense of the amenity of 'Did it break its pretty heart?' up to the future glories of 'Shall it be a King, then?' 'Shall it be a Princywincy,' a 'Countess,' 'Duchess?' 'Shall it break the fine gentlemen's hearts with those beautiful blue eyes?' In the midst of tragi-comic burlesque of this sort," adds Hunt, "have risen upon the world its future Apollos, its Napoleons, its Platos, and its Shakespeares."

It has to be remembered, of course, that Leigh Hunt's day was not ours. Rather was it that of Sairey Gamp and Betsy Prig, who are at the other end of the scale from this not altogether intolerable "Nanny," as she used to be called. In the same essay, Hunt presented a picture of her at her best—"a highly respectable woman, who is nearly all that she should be—mild, firm, and well-meaning—an intelligent gentlewoman! This is what the assistant-moulder of the childhood of a human being always *would be*, if the world itself were older and even the humblest and earliest form of education regarded as the important and sacred thing it is."

* * *

From the beginnings of literature these excellences have been hinted at or dwelt upon. The writer of the Book of Genesis recorded that, when the patriarch Jacob struck camp and migrated to Palestine with his flocks and herds, Rachel was accompanied by her nurse Deborah. Homer and Euripides have beautiful characterizations of faithful nurses. The leader of the Chorus in "Hippolytus" approaches Phædra's nurse and addresses her as: "Nurse of our Queen, thou watcher old and true."

Another "watcher old and true" was Shakespeare's nurse in "Romeo and Juliet." The tie that binds Juliet and the old woman is one of the most tender affection. Juliet, a mere child in years, pays her tribute with: "O sweet, sweet, sweet Nurse!" and "O honey Nurse!" To Romeo the nurse says: "My mistress is the sweetest lady!" Again Emilia, in "Othello," is as much Desdemona's nurse as she is her worldly wise serving-woman and companion. Jonathan Swift causes Gulliver to declare that he would be guilty of great ingratitude if he omitted to make honorable mention of Glumdalitch, or "little nurse," in the famous narrative of his "Travels." Charles Dickens makes more than honorable mention of Peggotty, perhaps the most lovable of all nurses. She is indeed among the principal actors in "David Copperfield." As enthusiastically as those of anyone in the novel do we follow the honest woman's fortunes, from the early time when young David pictures "Peggotty, with no shape at all," laying aside her work and opening her arms wide to take his curly head within them and give it a good squeeze. "I know it was a good squeeze, because, being very plump, whenever she made any little exertion after she was dressed, some of the buttons on the back of her gown flew off. And I recollect two bursting to the opposite side of the parlor, while she was hugging me."

There are few more moving scenes in literature than that of Peggotty saying farewell through the keyhole to David in his bedroom, to which he had been banished by his stony-hearted stepfather, Mr. Murdstone, and from thence packed straight off to boarding-school: "'My own!' said Peggotty, with infinite compassion. 'What I want to say is, That you must never forget me. For I'll never forget you. And I'll take as much care of your mama, Davy. As ever I took of you. And I won't leave her. The day may come when she'll be glad to lay her poor head on her stupid cross, old Peggotty's arm again. And I'll write to you, my dear. Though I ain't no scholar. And I'll—I'll—' Peggotty fell to kissing the keyhole, as she couldn't kiss me."

When we see the faithful woman for the last time her cheeks and arms are shriveled, and her eyes are fainter: "but her rough forefinger, which I once associated with a pocket-nutmeg-grater, is just the same." She sits as of yore at her needlework, "at night very close to the lamp, but never sitting down to it without a bit of wax candle, a yard measure in a little house, and a work-box with a picture of St. Paul's upon the lid."

* * *

No happier tribute has been paid to the good nurse in literature than that of Lady Blandish in "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," by George Meredith. "I shall love that Mrs. Berry to the end of my days," she writes to Austin Wentworth. "I really believe she has twice the sense of any of us." Mrs. Berry was not above using the sort of language that Leigh Hunt smiles at. "'Ain't he a lusty darling?' says Mrs. Berry. 'Ain't he like his own father? There can be no doubt about zoo, zoo pitty pet.'"

Mrs. Berry was also the perfect consoler of the wife of Feverel, whom she had mothered all his days. When Lucy confides her fears that Richard's fifteen days' silence means something ominous, the "excellent creature" exclaims: "Fiddle-faddle! . . . He won't find anywhere a beauty like his own dear little wife and he know it." This paragon type of nurse has its disadvantages, however, as we are reminded if we think of one in real life, the nurse of Robert Louis Stevenson.

"Cummy," the affectionate diminutive of Alison Cunningham, is a household word among Stevensonlovers, having become nearly as familiar to them as are the initials of the author with whose picturesque career that modern Mrs. Berry among nurses was so closely associated until he went abroad. Not long ago we had the publication of the diary which "Cummy" kept during her forty-first year, when she accompanied on a continental tour Mr. Thomas Stevenson, lighthouse engineer, and his wife, in the capacity of nurse to their only child, Robert Louis himself. At that time "Lewis," as she wrote (misspellingly) of him, or "Lew," was no more than thirteen. But he was evidently a young hero already in this doting woman's eyes, and a detached reader of the diary cannot help thinking that she contributed her share toward making the man himself believe that he was very much out of the ordinary. Because he spent so much of his time in trying to live up to the legend that grew round him, he is difficult to appreciate by unsentimental people outside Scotland.

"My dear good nurse," Stevenson wrote to "Cummy." "God will make good to you all the good you have done, and *mercifully forgive you the wrong.*" The italics are not Stevenson's; but the author of "Treasure Island" is surely exposed for what he really is in that deplorable passage. To be fair to him, though, we must admit that he could have had no idea that it is not quite the thing for anyone to write to a woman thirty years his senior, even though she is only a servitor. "Cummy" was undoubtedly entitled to very high testimonials, a nurse with all the virtues; but we wish we could have come across some such entry in her diary as "Lew got slapped this morning for being too clever for his years"; or "Lewis is far too grown-up for a boy of thirteen; I must dissemble my doglike devotion now and again, and severely snub him instead." That, we feel, is what Peggotty would have put into her diary if only she had been able to write!

THOMAS MOULT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Foreign

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Civilization's Ever-Widening Circles

There is not the slightest evidence that the fundamental impulses toward self-expression and corporate ritual, which are the springs of all the arts, have suffered any general diminution in the course of history. They change their forms, and the phenomena of genius are sometimes capricious, but the broad demand for a measure of artistic experience is more widespread than ever it was. The more certainly we provide food and shelter, the more leisure have we to sing or enjoy a song, to paint or buy a picture, to write or read a book. We are immeasurably better off in all these material respects than were some of the most gifted ages of the past. Only those who know little that is accurate about the Middle Ages, for example, can ignore the brutality of serfdom and the stupor of extreme penury which surrounded the very gates of palaces and castles and cathedrals. A few select beings enjoyed resources which were sometimes devoted to noble use. These gave us some of our greatest artistic treasures. But of enlightened freedom to develop a taste, such as our present civilizations offer in ever-widening circles, no medieval hovel had a trace. To think of music as an almost universal hobby would have then seemed just madness. We all know that even the best medieval artisan would be overwhelmed with fear and wonder if he could be brought back to watch one of our typical mechanical processes. He would be no less transfixed by the sight and sound of a cottage piano.

The artistic instinct is still alive and the opportunities for its exercise are almost every man's portion to some degree, and there can be little doubt that however high the specialization of experts may become, there will yet be in the aggregate a large number of people to whom the arts are in the first place a personal and practical concern. . . . They will escape notice, perhaps, and will have to live more and more on their own resources, but so long as direct artistic ideals and contacts bring a satisfaction denied to any passive appreciation, however intense, so long will there be men and women who make their own music. Some of the first problems of this activity are already solved. Voices were always to be had. Instruments are now nearly as easy to come by. The appreciation of music in the abstract is to all intents a conquered field. Even a tolerable practical proficiency is not difficult for those whose education is fortunate, or whose persistence is sufficiently strong. The last cornerstone of progress, that highest power and sensitiveness which results in the creation of new yet deeply grounded thoughts, which is not only consonant with tradition but also apt for its own time and purpose; this alone, on a scale commensurate with our broader means, remains to be brought to being.—GEORGE DYSON, in "The Progress of Music." (New York and London: Oxford University Press.)

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The Sofa: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Phyllis M. Platt

There Is a Mountain in New Mexico

There is a mountain in New Mexico
Where ocatilla blossoms glow
On the wild slopes, and crimson
cactus flowers
Burn where the mesa cowers
Above a cave where black bats keep
their tavern—
The strangest prehistoric cavern
Revealed to man
Since time began.

Beneath the rockflower-colored
precipice
There is a lovely lake that lies
Deep hidden in the magic cave,
Unstirred by wind or wave,
Unchanging in its pale translucent
hue
Of heavenly blue.

Glassed in its depths, the onyx walls
and roof
Glimmer like gold threads running
through the woof
Of a rich tapestry—or stars whose
light
Inlays with gold the blue dome of
the night—
Nowhere
A lake so fair
As that within this cave,
Unstirred by wind or wave.

—There is a mountain in New Mexico
Where rockflowers glow
On the wild slopes, and black bats
keep their tavern
In the great cavern
Below;
And no winds shake
The waters of the lake—
A lake so beautiful it came to birth
When a vast turquoise melted
As gem-stones were smelted
To make the wondrous caverns of
the earth.

LENA WHITTAKER BLAKENEY.

Schliemann Discovers the Plain of Troy

On that first morning of his life which Schliemann spent with spade and knife, instead of with pen and pencil, there are already at hand all the elements suggestive of what his work was henceforth to be. The foundation was Homer, and Homer read with the absolute faith of a child or of a believer who, from a sense of reverence, takes as true every word that he reads, and follows the poet's imagination because he possesses one himself, and who thrusts in the spade to find what is to be found, with the faith of the amateur, not with the skepticism of the scholar whose education has been distorted by documents and theories during the long years he has passed in study. . . .

Yes, this is Ithaca, Schliemann kept saying to himself at this time, and wherever he was, whether enjoying the fruits of the island with his workers in the shade, or in a cave he had found by the sea, or on a wide field, he constantly recited passages of those verses which he, in all seriousness, called divine. This was "perhaps the place where Odysseus shed tears when he saw again his beloved dog. . . ."

In exactly the same way he followed his belief in Homer when, presently, after a short visit to Mycenæ and Tiryns, he approached the Trojan plain. Nearly all the scholars had placed the site of ancient Ilios at a spot high above the Turkish village of Bunarbashi, where the Scamander enters the plain that runs into the northwest corner of Asia Minor. About seventy years before, a French scholar said he had found there a hot and a cold spring, corresponding to the Homeric description. . . . When Schliemann arrived here he wrote:

"I confess that I could hardly control my emotion when I saw before me the immense plain of Troy, whose image had hovered before me even in the dreams of my earliest childhood. Only, at the first glance, it seemed to me to be too long, and Troy to lie much too far from the sea." But if, as the scholars said, Troy lay on this hill, three hours distance from the coast, how was it that the Greek troops were able several times on the same day to traverse the distance between the place where the ships were anchored and the enemy citadel? And how could Achilles have pursued Hector three times around the walls of this citadel, whose steep slope to the river was almost impassable? Had the poet merely been using his imagination then? In this the first of a series of similar dilemmas in which Schliemann was to find himself involved for the next twenty years: between history and poetry, between faith in Homer and faith in the professors, there was for him no alternative, no choice. . . .

After he had twice carefully examined the plain of Troy, Schliemann discharged his workmen. "Contrary to my expectation, I had had no opportunity to use them in Hissarlik; for even without attempting excavations I had become completely convinced that this had been the site of old Troy."—From "Schliemann, The Story of a Gold-Seeker," by EMIL LUDWIG. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Kas nāk vispirms: dot vai daūt?

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

SPRIEŽOT no matērijas redzes viedokļa, "dabūt" šķiet iejem pirmo vietu cilvēciskā aprēķinā, jo kā gan cilvēks var dot, pirms neieguvis kautko ko dot? Bet Meistara pavēle skan, "Dodiet, tad jums taps dots."

Kristīgā Zinātne rāda kā tas iespējams, jo tā māca, ka īstajam cilvēkam pieder viss labais jau tagad. "Tagad mēs esam Dieva bērni." Tā tad nepieciešāmi ir nevis dabūt vai iegūt vairāk labā, bet drīzāk gan redzēt tā attīstīšanos, kas īstenībā jau ir mūsu un izpaust vairāk tā labā, kas ir mūsu tiesīgais mantojums. Mary Baker Eddy raksta "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) (lp. 68), "Kristīgā Zinātne stāda priekšā attīstību, ne pieaugumu."

Tā mēs uztveram, ka vienmēr varam dot, pat ja mūsu apgādība ar materiālām lietām liktos aprobežota. Gars nepazīst aprobežotības. Garīgā patiesā domāšana nepazīst robežu.

Mēs varam iesākt, pieškirot savās domās taisnīgo vietu patiesībai par mums pašiem un mūsu brāļiem, pūloties redzēt īsto cilvēku, kā Jēzus to darīja. Zinātnē un veselībā Mrs. Eddy saka (lpp. 476, 477): "Jēzus redzēja Zinātnē pilnīgo cilvēku, kas viņam parādījās tur, kur grēcīgais mirstīgais cilvēks parādas mirstīgiem. Šinī pilnīgā cilvēkā Pestītājs redzēja paša Dieva līdzību, un šis pareizais uzskats par cilvēku dziedināja slimos." Materialais prāts varētu nākt pie slēdziena, ka cilvēks ir bez darba, trūkumā, baiļu pilns, bez drosmes, slims. Noliedzot jutekļu liecinājumu, kā mēs Kristīgā Zinātnē to esam mācīti darīt, mēs apstiprinam patiesību, ka Dieva bērns ir vienmēr savā pareizā vietā un nodarbināts labā izpaušanā; ka viņam nevar trūkt nekādas labas lietas, jo Dievs "mums visas lietas bagātīgi pasniedz par atspirgšanu;" ka cilvēka Dieva dotā valdība izslēdz iespējamību cilvēkam būt baiļu pilnam, mazdūšīgam vai slimam. Ieteņojot šīs patiesības un pie tām turoties, un zinot ka maldības prasījumi ir bezpersoniski, mēs palīdzam mūsu līdzcilvēkam un sev pašiem, jo mēs patiesi atspogulojam labo.

Tādēļ ka Jēzus saprata Dieva, labā, visumību un zināja ka cilvēks ir Dieva atspogulojums, viņš bija spējīgs paēdināt pieci tūkstošus; dziedināt kurlos, aklos, tizlos, atgriest grēciniekus un uzmodināt mirušos. Viņš bija spējīgs dot to, kas bija visvairāk vajadzīgs.

Mrs. Eddy mācījās no savām Bībeles stūdijām patiesību par Dieva visumību un mīļumu un pēc Kristīgās Zinātnes atrašanas viņa trīs gadus ziedoja visas savas domas un visu savu laiku, lai mācītos vairāk par Dievu un cilvēka attiecību uz Viņu. Šī saprašana darīja viņu spējīgu nest iepriecinājumu un dziedināšanu daudziem cietējiem. Tad viņa stājās pie uzdevuma mācīt citiem patiesību par Dievu un cilvēku, kas viņai bija atklājusēs. Lai visi varētu iegūt šo saprašanu un turpmākās pauudzes tiktu ar to svētītas, viņa sarakstīja Zinātni un veslību un nodibināja Mātes Baznīcu, caur kuras darbību Kristīgās Zinātnes kustība tagad apriņko zemes lodi. Mrs. Eddy's došana atnesa tai bagātības, neizsakāmi lielu cienu un milestību no miljoniem visapkārt pasaulei un tā miera pārpilnību "kas augstāks nekā visa saprašana."

Kāds Kristīgais Zinātnieks, no viņa neatkarīgu apstākļu dēļ, atradās bez darba. Strādājis pie šīs problemas, kā tas mācīts Kristīgā Zinātnē, sajēmis palīdzību no Kristīgās Zinātnes praktizētāja, un sekojis ikkatrai darba atrašanas iespējamībai, izmēģinājis visus viņam zināmus ceļus, lai atgūtu savu stāvokli darba pasaulē, tomēr bez panākumiem, viņš nolēma izslēgt galīgi no savām domām vajadzību atrast nodarbošanos, vajadzību pēc kādiem ienākumiem, un tai vietā censties redzēt cik daudz un cik daudzejādā veidā viņš varētu dot, kā viņš varētu palīdzēt citiem un kalpot savam līdzcilvēkam.

Iesāka viņš savās mājās, ziedojot daudz laika un pūles lai iekārtotu savus tuvos un mīļos ērtāki. Viņš ziedoja vairāk laika un domu baznīcas darbībai, vairāk laika Kristīgās Zinātnes mācības grāmatu studēšanai. Tad viņš tika vadīts piedāvāt savus pakalpojumus par velti kādai firmai, kura, līdzīgi viņam pašam, pūlējās atrast darbu. Mēnešiem ilgi viņš dienu no dienas daudzas stundas strādāja grūtu darbu bez atlīdzības. Tad viens no firmas dalībniekiem ieteica viņu kādam, kam palīdzību vajadzēja un kas bija ar mieru maksāt par šo palīdzību, kad pats saņems samaksu. Tāds bija atrisinājuma atrašanas sākums problemai, kura bija līdzēklis, lai iepazītos ar daudzām vērtīgām pamācībām.

Ne slēgta, bet gan atvērta roka ir tā, kas dod un sajem. Ienākumi un izdevumi ir savstarpīgi sakarīgi. Palīdzot un kalpojot mēs iegūstam un sajemam. Bet mums jābūt modriem par mūsu motiviem un metodēm, vienlīdz došanā un dabūšanā. "Priecīgu devēju Dievs mīļo." Ne bagātā vira lielais devums, bet gan atraitnes devums no viņas atravām bija tas, kas ieguva Jēzus atzinību. Ne tikdaudz Simaņa viesmīlība, kā Magdalēnas pateicība bija tā, ko viņš cildināja, jo "tā daudz mīlējusi"; un viņa sajēma piedošonu un svētību, "Ej ar mieru."

Tā mēs vienmēr atrodam par patiesu noteikumu, "Dodiet, tad jums taps dots: pilns, saspaidīts, sakratīts un pār pārim ejošs mērs."

In Respect to Crows

All day in mountains where a snow
bird tossed
His amber carol and a tuneless crow
Atop a blasted pine thawed out his
frost,
I tramped from trail to trail, from
snow to snow.
Here was a music gathered fresh
and new
As music, and a strain with frosty
edges
Like notes of words. And both songs
seemed to do.
I listened to the two from warming
ledges,
I walked a drifted swale, I stopped
and drowsed
Beneath the wind's high lash, undriven forth.
And if the crow's song seemed less
south than north
It were a reason to be long unhoused:
If but to ponder, with his music
wrong,
How much the music makes the
song a song.

—HOWARD MCKINLEY CORNING, in *The Lyric*.

Which Comes First: Give or Get?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REASONING from the standpoint of matter, "get" seems to occupy first place in human planning, for how can one give unless one first gets something to give? But the Master's command is, "Give, and it shall be given unto you."

Christian Science shows how this is possible, for it teaches that the real man possesses all good now. "Now are we the sons of God." So the need is not to get or acquire more good, but rather to see the unfolding of that which is ours in reality, and to express more of the good which is our rightful heritage. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 68), "Christian Science presents unfoldment, not accretion."

Thus we perceive that we can always give, even though our supply of material things may seem limited. Spirit knows no limitation. Spiritual right thinking knows no boundaries.

We can begin by giving the truth about ourselves and our brother rightful place in thought, striving to see the real man as Jesus did. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Material sense may argue that one is unemployed, in want, full of fear, discouraged, sick. Denying sense-testimony, as we are taught to do in Christian Science, we affirm the truth that God's child is ever in his rightful place and employed in expressing good; that he cannot want for any good thing, for God "giveth us richly all things to enjoy;" that man's God-given dominion precludes the possibility of his being fearful, discouraged, or sick. Realizing and holding to these truths, and knowing that the claims of error are impersonal, we help our brother man and ourselves, for we are truly reflecting good.

Because Jesus understood the allness of God, good, and knew man to be God's reflection, he was able to feed the five thousand; to bring healing to the deaf, the blind, the lame; to reform the sinner and raise the dead. He was able to give that which was most needed.

Mrs. Eddy learned from her study of the Bible the fact of God's allness and goodness, and for three years after her discovery of Christian Science she gave her entire thought and time to learning more of God and of man's relation to Him. This understanding enabled her to bring comfort and healing to many a sufferer. Then she set herself the task of teaching others the truth about God and man which had been revealed to her. In order that all might gain this understanding and future generations be blessed thereby, she wrote Science and Health and established The Mother Church, through the activities of which the Christian Science movement now encircles the globe. Mrs. Eddy's giving brought her riches, an untold wealth of respect and love from millions the world over, and an abundance of that peace "which passeth all understanding."

A Christian Scientist, due to conditions beyond his control, found himself out of employment. After working on the problem, as taught in Christian Science, having help from a Christian Science practitioner, and following up every possible opening for work, trying in every way he saw to regain his place in the business world, yet without success, he determined to put out of his thought entirely his need of gaining employment of receiving an income, and to strive, instead, to see how much and in how many ways he could give, how he could help others and serve his fellow man.

He began in his home, giving much time and effort to making those near and dear more comfortable. He gave more time and thought to church activities, more time to the study of the Christian Science textbooks. Then he was led to offer his services gratis to a firm which, like himself, was trying to get work. For a number of months he daily put in many hours of hard work without recompense. Then a member of the firm introduced him to someone who needed help, and who was willing to pay for such help when he himself received pay. Such was the beginning of finding the solution to the problem which had been the means of teaching many valuable lessons.

It is not the closed but the open hand which both gives and gets. The income and outgo are interrelated. Helping and serving, we gain and receive. But we must watch our motives and methods in both giving and getting. "God loveth a cheerful giver." It was not the rich man's giving of much, but the widow's giving of her mites, that won Jesus' approbation. It was not so much Simon's hospitality, as the Magdalen's tribute, that he commended, for "she loved much"; and she received forgiveness and the benediction, "Go in peace."

So we find always true the rule, "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

A Curious Social Enigma

An American had also to accustom himself, in those days, to the surprise which might be expressed at his knowing the commonplaces of English history, and especially of English legend. On first crossing the border into Scotland, I was asked suddenly by my only railway companion, a thin, keen man with high cheek-bones, who had hitherto kept silent, "Did ye ever hear of Yarrow?" I felt inclined to answer, like a young American girl of my acquaintance when asked by a young man if she liked flowers, "What a silly question!" Restraining myself, I explained to him that every educated American was familiar with any name mentioned by Burns, by Scott, or in the "Border Minstrelsy." Set free by this, he showed me many things and places which I was glad to see,—passes by which the Highland raiders came down, valleys where they hid the cattle they had lifted; he showed me where their fastnesses were, and where "Tintock tap" was, on which a lassie might doubtless still be wooed if she had siller enough. By degrees we came to literature in general, and my companion proved to be the late Principal Shairp, professor of poetry at Oxford, and author of books well known in America.

I encountered still another instance of the curious social enigma then afforded by the American in England, when I was asked, soon after my arrival, to breakfast with Mr. Froude, the historian. As I approached the house I saw a lady speaking to some children at the door, and she went in before I reached it. Being admitted, I saw another lady glance at me from the region of the breakfast parlor, and was also dimly aware of a man who looked over the stairway. After I had been cordially received and was seated at the breakfast-table, it gradually came out that the first lady was Mrs. Froude's sister, the second was Mrs. Froude herself, while it was her husband who had looked over the stairs; and I learned furthermore that they had severally decided that, whoever I was, I could not be the American gentleman who was expected to breakfast. What was their conception of an American? . . .

We met better upon a common interest in Carlyle, a few days later, and he took me to see that eminent author, and to join the afternoon walk of the two in Hyde Park. Long ago, in the "Atlantic Monthly," I described this occasion, and dwelt on the peculiar quality of Carlyle's laugh, which, whenever it burst out in its full volume, had the effect of dissolving all the clouds of his apparent cynicism and leaving clear sky behind. Whatever seeming ungraciousness had preceded, his laugh revealed the genuine humorist at last, so that he almost seemed to have been playing with himself in the fierce things he had said. When he laughed, he appeared instantly to follow Emerson's counsel and to write upon the lintels of his doorpost, "Whim!" I was especially impressed with this peculiar quality during our walk in the park.—From "Cheerful Yesterdays," by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

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Detroit	15	4	9	70	53	34
Boston	15	4	10	73	57	34
Chicago	11	6	11	52	56	28
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Toronto	14	4	10	60	61	32
Montreal	11	2	14	69	73	24
N. Y. Americans	8	8	12	50	64	24
Ottawa	8	5	16	56	70	21
Canadiens	8	3	15	48	62	19

RESULTS JAN. 26

Boston 4, Toronto 2.
Chicago 3, Rangers 1.
Detroit 1, Ottawa 1, overtime.
Americans 1, Canadiens 1, overtime.

For more than two periods of spectacular hockey at the Boston Garden, last night, it looked as though Toronto Maple Leafs would gain their first victory here against the Boston Bruins since Feb. 2, 1929, but with less than five minutes to play the tide turned and the locals came from behind a 2-to-1 score to win, 4 to 2, and enter the triple tie in the American division standing. The Maple Leafs clearly outplayed and out-skated the locals for more than two periods.

The first period ended in a tie, Cotton scoring Levinsky's pass and Barry converting a Beattie play with Horner off. Jackson scored Primeau's pass in the second session and Toronto held the lead until 15m. 3s. of the third. The Bruins were storming Chabot's net and with the latter flat on the ice Stewart scored with Shore's assist. On the next faceoff Galbraith fired a defensive shot from the center zone a little wide of the net and Chabot caught the puck but in clearing knocked it into his own net. It was Galbraith's first goal of the season. The time was 15m. 9s. With Leafs up the ice Oliver and Shore broke away, the former scoring at 17m. 43s.

It was one of the best exhibitions of the season with offensive hockey featuring. Chabot's one mistake cost the Leafs at least a tie. The summary:

BOSTON — TORONTO
Beattie, Ripley, Heximer, Galbraith, lw
rw, Bailey, Conacher, Doraty
Barry, Stewart, Jerwa, Chapman, c
c, Thoms, Primeau, Blair
Clapper, Lamb, Oliver, rw
lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie
Hitchman, Owen, Clapper, Galbraith, ld
rd, Levinsky, Clancy, Horner, Jackson
Shore, rd .... ld, Day, Horner
Thompson, g .... g, Chabot

Score—Boston 4, Toronto 2. Goals—Barry, Stewart, Galbraith, Oliver for Boston; Cotton, Jackson for Toronto. Assists—Shore 2, Beattie for Boston; Levinsky, Primeau for Toronto. Officials—J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 27—A three-cornered tie for first place in the American section of the National Hockey League was created here last night when Ottawa Senators held Detroit Red Wings to a 1-to-1 tie. It was the thirteenth game without a defeat for the Red Wings, but the National League sensations had their work cut out to hold the hard-skating visitors to a draw. Johnny Gallagher scored for Detroit early in the first period. Weiland tied the score late in the second on a neat play with Hec Kilrea. There was no scoring in the third period or the overtime. Neither club took any unnecessary chances in the extra period, apparently being satisfied with a division of the points. A crowd of 8500 saw the contest. The summary:

DETROIT — OTTAWA
Lewis, Sorrell, Moffatt, lw
rw, Finnigan, Forslund, W. Kilrea
Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, c
c, Weiland, Howe, Cox
Wiseman, Carson, Aurie, rw
lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche
Young, Gallagher, ld.rd, Shields, Bourgault
Evans, Buswell, rd
ld, Smith, Starr, Bourgault
Roach, g .... g, Connell

Score—Detroit 1, Ottawa 1. Goals—Gallagher for Detroit; Weiland for Ottawa. Assists—Aurie, Hay for Detroit; H. Kilrea for Ottawa. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal and Clarence Bush, Detroit. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 — Chicago Black Hawks administered another defeat to the New York Rangers, yesterday, by a score of 3 to 1. The locals were showing signs of over-play, missing many passes and also making faulty shots, while the Chicago defense was working well. Except in the final session, the game was slow.

Not until the last minutes of the first period did a score come, when a Ranger attack failed and the Chicago third line broke away and scored, Jenkins to McFadyen to Mackenzie. More attacks by the Rangers came in the second session but without results, while Chicago stayed on the defensive, slowing the game considerably.

Four and five-forward attacks enlivened the final period as the Rangers strove to make up the deficit, after Couture had scored a second Chicago goal. Asmundson scored on a pass from Bill Cook, but later Gottselig got loose and scored the third goal for Chicago, against no Ranger defense. The summary:

CHICAGO — N. Y. RANGERS
Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen, lw
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson
T. Cook, Romnnes, Mackenzie, Jenkins, c
c, Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, Murdoch
Couture, March, Jenkins, rw
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling
Abel, Graham, ld .... rd, Seibert,
Brennan, W. Cook, Dillon, Pettinger
Graham, Coulter, rd
ld, Johnson, Brennan, Keeling, Somers
Gardiner, g .... g, Aitkenhead

Score—Chicago 3, Rangers 1. Goals—Mackenzie, Couture, Gottselig, for Chicago; Asmundson for Rangers. Assists—Jenkins, McFadyen, Thompson for Chicago; W. Cook for Rangers. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and Edwin French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 27—The New York Americans took the ice against Canadiens here last night with the apparent desire to secure at least a division of the points and they were successful, playing a one-all tie after 70 minutes of more or less dull hockey. Canadiens had a big advantage in speed and territorial play, but they spoiled many great opportunities to increase their total by poor shooting, missing the net a number of times from close range, while Worters turned aside a number of shots that appeared destined for the goal behind him.

Canadiens maintained a strong pressure almost all through the game and the sole American goal came on a breakaway from a strong attack by Wasnie, former Canadien, late in the second period. The Canadiens evened the count early in the third and after that the visitors concentrated on the defense, making sure of a tie. The summary:

CANADIENS — AMERICANS
Joliat, Morenz, Harrington, lw
rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin
Lepine, Morenz, Murray c
c, Himes, Jackson, Phillips
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw
lw, Sheppard, McVeigh, Starr
Burke, Carson, ld .... rd, Dutton, Ayres
S. Mantha, Leduc, rd.ld, Brydge, Dutkowski
Hainsworth, g .... g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 1, Americans 1. Goals—Larochelle for Canadiens; Wasnie for Americans. Assists—Lepine and Joliat for Canadiens. Officials—G. J. Mallinson and Jean Sauve, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Top Seeded Win Way to Semifinals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 27—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., seeded in that order, advanced to the semifinal round of the all-South tennis tournament yesterday at the Miami Biltmore Country Club. Lott was the only player of this group forced to play an extra set in order to advance.

Carroll Turner of Miami, former holder of the Florida state title, met Lott with stubborn opposition, driving hard and passing the Chicagoan at the net frequently. Lott displayed some brilliant back-hand returns to the corner of the court, which enabled him to come out on top. The score of the match was 7—5, 1—6, 6—2.

The first seeded player, Sutter, scored a victory over R. Berkeley Bell of New York, a transplanted Texan, 6—2, 7—5, while Grant, former United States clay court champion, had to display his best game to send Jay L. Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., out of the tournament at 6—2, 6—3, and Mangin defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2. Sutter and Lott are in the upper half of the draw and Mangin and Grant in the lower.

Four matches were played in doubles yesterday, advancing teams to the third round. The summary:

ALL-SOUTH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—
SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Carroll Turner, Miami, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2.
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—2, 7—5.
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Jay L. Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Second Round

McCauliff and Sutter defeated Grant and Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., 10—8, 6—3.
Bell and Mangin defeated S. Jarvis Adams, New York, and Judge Beaver, Hollywood, Fla., 6—1, 7—5, 6—1.
Turner and Gus Feuer, Miami, defeated Gustave Vollmer, Havana, Cuba, and Cohn, 6—3, 6—4.
Lott and Van Alen defeated J. G. Kroll, Passaic, N. J., and Larry Larsen, Miami, 9—7, 6—4.

Plan U. S. Rowing Regatta in June

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP)—In a bold move to save intercollegiate rowing from the tidal wave of sports curtailment, action was started here yesterday to stage a United States championship over the Olympic course in Long Beach early in June.

In an effort to fill the gap left by the cancellation of the Poughkeepsie Regatta this year, information from reliable sources was that civic organizations of Los Angeles and Long Beach were seriously considering underwriting such an event for $50,000.

Under the proposal, five or six of the leading eastern crews would be guaranteed expenses for a western trip. The three western colleges participating in rowing would complete the entry in the two-day water carnival over the 2000-meter course when California won its second Olympic title last summer.

The University of California at Los Angeles, dipping its oar into rowing for the first time next spring, would be the host inasmuch as that institution has chosen the Olympic course as its home site. Spokesmen said California and Washington Universities already have reacted favorably to the idea.

A telegram was sent to William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard, yesterday, asking him to get the reaction of the eastern colleges on the plan of staging the United States championship in the West for the first time.

Qualifying races would be held on the first day either at 2000 meters or a mile and a half—the former the Olympic games distance, but well short of the customary four miles of the Poughkeepsie classic.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	2	0	2	10	8	4
Tulsa	2	0	1	7	5	4
St. Louis	1	0	3	4	10	2
Wichita	1	0	0	4	2	2

RESULT JAN. 26

Tulsa 1, St. Louis 0.

OILERS TIE WITH PLA-MORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 27—The Tulsa Oilers, recently stationed here from St. Paul, have tied the Kansas City Pla-Mors for the leading honor in the American Hockey Association, each team having four points thus far in the second half of the split season. Oklahoma's sextet displayed an air-tight defense to nose out the St. Louis Flyers, 1 to 0, here last night.

TOP SEEDED WOMEN ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Jan. 27—The top seeded players in the Pennsylvania state women's squash racquets championship tournament reached the semifinal round at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday. Ruth Hall, defending champion and former United States titleholder, defeated Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, 15—5, 10—5, 15—3, 15—5. Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, downed Anne Dyer, Merion, 17—15, 15—10, 15—10. Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, won from Elizabeth Pearson, daughter of Stanley W. Pearson, 15—17, 14—17, 15—4, 15—10, 15—4, and Ann Page, Merion, also dropped two games in defeating Anne B. Townsend, Merion, 10—15, 11—15, 15—7, 15—13, 15—7.

JUDGE SIGNS WITH BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Joe Judge, veteran first baseman who recently was given his release by the Washington Senators, today signed a contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Baseball League. Signing of the veteran Judge, for years one of the leading players of the American League, plugs a gap at first on the Dodgers which they tried to fill unsuccessfully all last year after Del Bissonette met with a mishap in spring training.

MISS VANCE WINS TITLE

Geraldine Vance of the Olneyville Boys' Club Auxiliary won the women's New England A. A. A. U. senior 100-yard backstroke swimming championship, yesterday, at the Cabot Street pool, in 1m. 21 4-5s., a new short course record. Mary M. Doherty, Boston Swimming Association, was second and Mildred Toomey, B. S. A., third.

CANADIAN PLAY IN SEMIFINALS

Shields, Leslie, Rainville and Hall Advance in Indoor Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 27—The four seeded players who reached the quarterfinals of the thirteenth annual Canadian indoor tennis championships advanced to the semifinals in Thursday's play and as a result two international matches are scheduled in the singles on Friday when Francis X. Shields of New York will meet Charles W. Leslie of this city and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., the defending champion, will oppose his doubles partner, Marcel Rainville of this city. The latter won his match in straight sets, but each of the other three were forced to play three before advancing.

Hall lost the first set to Laird Watt of Montreal, but his forceful hitting and accuracy enabled him to win the next two while Shields, after dropping the first to Roland Longtin, of this city, won the next two without the loss of a game.

All four doubles matches were decided in straight sets, but Shields and Edward W. Burns Jr. had quite a struggle in the first set against Hatch and Brown of Montreal, but won the next 6—0. Hall and Rainville were extended to win the first set 12—10, but romped through the second, 6—1, against Murray and Watt. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Roland Longtin, Montreal, 2—6, 6—0, 6—0.
Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Robert Murray, Montreal, 6—2, 7—9, 6—4.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Edward W. Burns Jr., New York, 6—1, 6—3.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Laird Watt, Montreal, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—First Round

Roland Longtin and H. P. Emard, Montreal, defeated Louis Robert and R. N. Watt, Montreal, 10—8, 7—5.

Quarterfinal Round

Francis X. Shields and Edward W. Burns Jr., New York, defeated D. P. Hatch and J. W. Brown, Montreal, 9—7, 6—0.
Roland Longtin and H. P. Emard, Montreal, defeated W. M. Hodgson and R. J. Dawes, Montreal, 6—3, 6—3.
David Morrice, Montreal, and Albert Law, New York, defeated Ernest Savard and Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, 6—4, 6—4.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Robert Murray and Laird Watt, Montreal, 12—10, 6—1.

McGRATH DEFEATS VINES 'DOWN UNDER'

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 27 (AP)—Vivian McGrath, the 16-year-old player who has been hailed as the coming great of Australian tennis, today defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States and Wimbledon champion in the quarterfinals of the Australian lawn tennis championships. The scores were: 6—2, 2—6, 8—6, 7—5.

McGrath has been playing brilliant tennis on the current invasion by the United States team, having defeated at least once every member of the visiting squad.

He will meet Keith Gledhill, Vines' doubles partner, in the semifinals.

John C. (Jack) Crawford, Australia's No. 1, in the meantime was eliminating another American, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., in a semifinal match, taking a hard-fought victory, 6—3, 3—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Young McGrath, who uses both hands in making his backhand shots, played great tennis in defeating Vines, his variation of pace and length frequently forcing the American into errors. Vines' cannonball service held little terror for him, the youngster frequently making returns of what appeared to be "aces."

HANSON ADVANCES TO MEET McLAUGHLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 27—Edward G. McLaughlin and Frank R. Hanson Jr., both of the Columbia University Club, will fight out the lower semifinal bracket of the New Jersey squash tennis championships on Saturday, as the result of their victories over members of New Jersey clubs in the fourth round yesterday afternoon, at the Short Hills Club.

McLaughlin had the easier task, to dispose of Joseph H. Scheerer Jr. of the Essex Club, of Newark, winning by the score of 15—5, 15—5. But the opponent of Hanson, A. Hunt Marckwald Jr. of the home club, made a real battle before he succumbed, taking the lead in the second game and coming close to forcing extra points. But Hanson was showing his finest play, and came through victor by a score of 15—7, 15—13.

The other semifinal will bring the defending champion, Harry F. Wolf, who is also the United States champion, against William J. Hall, United States Class B champion, of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, with the winners encountering each other in the final on Sunday.

CORNELL TEAM TO COMPETE

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 27 (AP)—Cornell's track and field team today had faculty permission to engage in three indoor meets this season, the triangular meet with Harvard and Dartmouth at Boston, Feb. 25, the intercollegiates in New York March 4 and a dual meet with Yale at Ithaca on a March date to be selected. The faculty committee in granting permission for the team to compete in the intercollegiates made it conditional on some other form of transportation than by auto. The trackmen had planned to drive to New York in their own and borrowed machines, but the committee recommended that the railroad train be used.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama P. I. 25, Louisiana State 24.
Appalachian S. T. 52, P. I. Marines 38.
Carroll 35, Billings P. I. 29.
Dakota Wesleyan 30, Eastern Normal 24.
Doane 47, Hebron J. C. 20.
Hamline 30, Gustavus Adolphus 23.
Marquette 36, Pal 29.
McKendree 43, Flat River 40.
Oakland City 30, Hanover 23.
Southwestern 34, Emporia 26.
Spearfish Normal 34, Yankton College 29.
Wofford 26, Newberry 25.

OTTAWA ASKS FOR WAIVERS

OTTAWA, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League today disclosed that they had asked waivers from other league clubs on Wally Kilrea and other unidentified players. If waivers are received and Kilrea's play does not improve he probably will be used in a trade for some minor league prospect.

SWEDISH STAR ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Eric Ny, 23-year-old Swedish Olympic middle distance star, arrived on the Leviathan yesterday to compete in three races against the pick of American milers at Madison Square Garden.

FIVE STRAIGHT BY LONGHORNS

Texas Remains Undefeated in Southwest Basketball Race

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Texas	5	0	192	146	1.000
So. Methodist	3	1	115	115	.750
Texas Christian	2	1	95	69	.667
Arkansas	2	2	125	122	.500
Texas A. & M.	1	3	116	111	.250
Rice	1	5	184	215	.167
Baylor	0	2	54	83	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 27—Remaining invincible in the 1933 Southwest Conference basketball race by defeating two more rivals last week, the University of Texas cage team brought its total number of straight victories for the season to 15, including five over Conference opponents. The Longhorns have defeated every team in the Conference except Texas Christian University and Rice Institute.

Despite the loss to the Longhorns, Southern Methodist kept within striking distance by defeating Rice Institute Monday night, 34 to 33.

Texas Christian finally hit its stride in its third game of the Conference season after two mediocre showings. The Christians Tuesday night set a high scoring mark for the season both in total points and in floor goals by chalking up a 49-to-23 victory over Rice Institute.

Arkansas also pushed the Institute quintet further down in the standing last week by winning twice from the Owl five. These victories brought the Razorback's standing in the percentage table to .500.

The loss of every game during a recent road trip put the Rice Owls definitely out of the championship running. In six games the Institute five has won only one contest, that from the Baylor Bears.

Because of examinations at some of the colleges, only one contest is booked for this week-end. Baylor will meet Texas A. & M. at Waco. Three games are scheduled for the following week-end. Baylor will play a return engagement with the Aggies and Arkansas will meet Texas Christian in a two-game series in Fort Worth.

Jack S. Gray '35, Texas forward, successfully defended his lead in the individual scoring race last week by chalking up 29 points in two games to bring his total to 62 points. He is followed by his teammate, W. S. Kubricht '33, who has 57 points. J. C. Moody '33, Aggie forward, is in third position with 51 markers; however, he has played in one less game than either of the Texas stars. The first 15 leading individual scorers follow:

Player	Team	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts
J. S. Gray, lf,	Texas	23	16	62
W. S. Kubricht, c,	Texas	25	7	57
J. C. Moody,	Texas A. & M.	21	9	51
R. L. Johnson, c,	Rice	13	10	36
V. I. Dixon, rg,	Rice	14	7	35
Hoke Snider, rf,	Rice	9	16	34
Wendall Sumner, lf,	T. C. U.	14	4	32
B. E. Kendall, lf,	Arkansas	11	6	28
J. L. Sexton, c,	Arkansas	10	8	28
Harry Journeay, rf,	Rice	9	9	27
J. R. Francis, rf,	Texas	9	9	27
F. C. Baccus, lf,	S. M. U.	9	8	26
E. B. Price, rg,	Texas	7	11	25
T. B. Murphy, lg,	Arkansas	8	8	24
C. C. Wilhite, rf,	S. M. U.	9	2	20

PROVIDENCE REDS CLIMB IN LEAGUE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	12	6	7	64	49	30
Providence	12	3	9	58	52	27
Boston	11	4	7	66	44	26
New Haven	8	3	10	44	56	19
Quebec	6	2	16	47	78	14

RESULT JAN. 26

Providence 2, Boston 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27—Leo Gaudreault, back in a Providence uniform after spending two months with Les Canadiens, scored the goal which enabled the Rhode Island Reds to beat the Boston Cubs, 2 to 1, in overtime here last night. In the closing minute the Cubs believed they scored an equalizer, but Referee W. A. Shaver disallowed their claims, ruling that Klein kicked the puck into the cage with his knee. The summary:

PROVIDENCE — BOSTON
Hart, Mondou, lw
rw, Saunders, Buckles, Davies
Gaudreault, Alexandre, Connor, c
c, O'Neil, King, Benson
Rivers, Taylor, McCully, rw
lw, Klein, Harnott, Weir
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld.rd, Lane, Warshawski
Vail, McVicar, rd .... ld, Boucher, Jerwa
Byrne, g .... g, Jackson

Score—Providence 2, Boston 1. Goals—Hart, Gaudreault for Providence; Benson for Boston. Assists—Trapp for Providence; Jerwa, Davies for Boston. Officials—W. A. Shaver, Boston, and W. T. Halloran, Providence.

BRUIN ROUGHNESS PROTESTED

MONTREAL, Jan. 27 (AP)—Leo Dandurand, managing director of the Montreal Canadiens hockey team, yesterday asked six other National Hockey League governors to call a meeting to discuss steps for the prevention of ice brawls such as the one between the Canadiens and Boston Tuesday night over which Dandurand was still protesting heatedly. In addition, Dandurand issued a statement calling upon Charles F. Adams, owner of the Bruins, to discipline both Eddie Shore and Joe Lamb for their "uncalled-for attacks" on Canadien players. The scrap, in which Shore and Sylvio Mantha of the Canadiens were the principals, was under investigation by Frank Calder, league president, principally because Referee Cooper Smeaton met with a mishap in a fall while he was trying to separate the combatants.

WARREN AND HYATT WIN FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 27—Charles A. Warren of Kingston, N. Y., and Walter D. Hyatt, Toledo, Ohio, won the St. Valentine's four-ball best ball golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club yesterday. Their 4-and-3 victory over E. C. Keating of Montclair, N. J., and Winthrop Williams of New York in the final round was the only upset of the tournament. Mrs. Richard D. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., champion of the Carolinas, scored an 83 to win the Silver Foils' golf tourney, a competition for the best selected score, six holes out of each nine. Her 12-hole total was 49, which was reduced by her handicap to 45. Four other players had 46s. Mrs. H. G. Chatfield of Boston took second prize on winning the draw.

WICKETS FALL CHEAPLY

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 27 (AP)—Wickets fell cheaply on a rain-soaked pitch today as New South Wales and the English test match team rushed their exhibition cricket match, with scores at the end of play: New South Wales 180, England 199. New South Wales went to bat with an overnight score of 169 for five wickets, but lost the remaining five in quick fashion for only 11 runs. England then went to bat and scored 163 for six. Then the bowling on the sticky pitch took its toll and they were out for 199.

HIBERNIANS TO MEET ABERDEEN

GLASGOW, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Hibernians yesterday earned the right to meet Aberdeen in the second round of the Scottish soccer cup play, defeating Forfar Athletic Club 7 to 3 in a replay of a first-round game.

Eight Qualifiers In Épée Selected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Eight qualifiers for the United States junior épée individual championship from the New York division were selected from 25 candidates yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club, evenly divided between four organizations. Wallace H. Goldsmith and Denholm D. McKie, from The Fencers' Club; Joseph E. Barmack and Malcolm Hammerschlag, Salle De Armes Vince; Charles A. Weir and Moulton Farnham, Saltus Fencing Club; Max Kapner, of the graduate group, and Jose R. De Capriles, of the varsity team of New York University, were the selected eight.

Other organizations represented were German-American Athletic Club; Columbia University, Hamilton College; New York Athletic Club; and New York Turn Verein.

The candidates were divided into five strips, with two qualifiers from each, and then into two strips of five, with four survivors. Kapner, 3 to 0; Barmack, 3 to 1; Goldsmith, 2 to 1; and Weir, 1 to 3, were the survivors on the first strip, with Lawrence Shour, The Fencers' Club, eliminated. On the second, the battle was closer, with De Capriles leading with 3 to 1; McKie and Farnham at 2 to 2 each, while Hammerschlag won over Joseph Brown, New York University, by the margin of one touch, 7 to 6, with one victory each.

Cuban Yacht Mara Takes First Race

HAVANA, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Cuban yacht Mara, representing the Havana Yacht Club, and sailed by F. S. Bru and Llanso, led a fleet of 17 international star class craft across the finish line yesterday in the first race of the eighth annual series for the Bacardi Trophy.

Aitorito, of the Miramar Yacht Club, Cuba, was second, four minutes behind the winner with Ace, of the Western Long Island Sound Fleet, skippered by Adrian Iselin 2d, with Ed White as the crew, coming in third to lead the United States yachts.

Mara covered the 10-mile triangular course off the Havana Yacht Club in the fair time of 2h. 9m. 10s., and earned 17 points in the series reckoning. The trophy is awarded on a basis of total points earned during three races.

Aitorito was credited with 16 points and the Ace, which finished in 2h. 13m. 40s., with 15. The summary:

Yacht Club Skipper	Time h	Time m	Time s	Pts
Mara, Havana Y. C., Bru	2	09	10	17
Aitorito, Miramar Y. C., Naya	2	13	10	16
Ace, West Long Island, Iselin	2	13	40	15
Almendares, H. Y. C., Schellens	2	16	00	14
Aurerra A, M. Y. C., Sena	2	17	00	13
Gull, W. L. I., Shields	2	17	30	12
Jibaro, M. Y. C., Fuentes	2	20	24	11
Zelda, Nassau, Arteaga	2	21	03	10
Tempe, New Orleans, Jahncke	2	22	07	9
Mosquito, H. Y. C., De Armas	2	22	35	8
Ellen II, M. Y. C., Rasco	2	22	48	7
Winsome, Peconic Bay, Edwards	2	25	20	6
Delfin, H. Y. C., Patterson	2	25	22	5
Coco, H. Y. C., Cardenas	2	27	02	4
Tonina, H. Y. C., Weshington	2	27	40	3
Lia III, M. Y. C., Alberu	2	28	17	2
Mickey Mouse, Nassau, Knowles	2	33	24	1

DOWNTOWN A. C. WINS THIRD STRAIGHT

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING
NEW JERSEY GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Downtown A. C.	3	0	13	2	1.000
Montclair A. C.	2	0	9	1	1.000
Plainfield C. C.	1	2	6	9	.333
Englewood F. C.	0	2	1	9	.000
Staten Island Club	0	2	1	9	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Downtown Athletic Club took the lead once more in the New Jersey Group of the Metropolitan squash racquets Class B team championships yesterday, and now has only to defeat Montclair Athletic Club to win the group title. This is scheduled to be played next Wednesday on the Downtown courts.

The match yesterday was against Staten Island Club, and resulted in a clean sweep, 5 to 0, over the visitors. Staten Island Club also has a match with Montclair, postponed from early in the month, and the New Jersey Club must win this also to take the title. The summary:

DOWNTOWN A. C. 5, STATEN ISLAND CLUB 0

Earl Goldthorp, Downtown, defeated Carl Oxholm, 15—7, 15—9, 18—17.
W. E. Chisholm, Downtown, defeated H. G. Ditmars, 15—10, 15—11, 14—15, 12—15, 15—12.
J. R. MacNeille, Downtown, defeated A. P. Miller-Jones, 16—17, 15—11, 17—15, 15—8.
T. Taylor, Downtown, defeated E. F. Howard, 15—10, 15—7, 15—8.
J. C. Rochester, Downtown, defeated J. E. Bowe, 15—9, 15—10, 15—8.

FLIERS PLAY SQUASH RACQUETS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—While testing two new-type bombers and using four pursuit planes in their cross-country cruising flight, seven aviators, members of the First Bombardment Wing of the Army Air Corps, stationed at March Field, Riverside, Calif., have played squash racquets for diversion. Yesterday the fliers met and defeated a seven-man team representing the New York Athletic Club, 6 to 1, for their sixth victory in as many starts since they left Riverside Jan. 15. En route to New York the aviators defeated the Fort Crockett team at Galveston, Texas.; the Langley Field team at Hampton, Va.; the Bolling Field team of Anacostia, D. C., and the Racquet Club at Washington, and on Jan. 25 won a match at Mitchel Field, Long Island, against a group of army and club players.

YALE ELEVEN REPORTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27 (AP)—Thirty-five candidates for the Yale football team appeared yesterday at the initial workout under Coach Reginald Root at the Payne Whitney gymnasium. Root and Line Coach Adam Walsh led the squad in conditioning calisthenics and football fundamentals. Root said the drills would continue until spring practice.

PERRY BUYS INTEREST

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 27 (AP)—Norman A. Perry, owner of the Indianapolis American Association baseball club, announced that he has acquired "some interest" in the Fort Worth baseball club of the Texas League. Details of the transaction were withheld.

KNOXVILLE GETS TOBIN

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27 (AP)—John Tobin, rookie outfielder with the New York Giants and former Fordham University star, has been acquired by the Knoxville Smokies of the Southern Association. Secretary Edgar Allen said Tobin will report to Knoxville this spring.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTS

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 27 (AP)—Eugene G. Gormley '34 of Lancaster yesterday was elected captain of the 1933 University of New Hampshire varsity basketball team. He has played forward for the past two seasons.

EDMONTON DEFEATS ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Jan. 27 (Canadian Press)—The Edmonton Superiors defeated a team representing England last night, 8 to 0. R. A. Crossland scored four goals, and Buster Brown, Jim Graham, Joe Brown and R. D. MacMillan one each.

COCHRAN WINS FROM JACKSON

Now Tied With Bozeman for Three-Cushion Billiard Lead

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	4	1	9	37
Welker Cochran	4	1	8	39
J. M. Layton	4	2	11	35
A. H. Kieckhefer	3	2	8	53
C. L. Jackson	3	3	7	39
A. J. Thurnblad	3	3	10	43
T. S. Denton	3	3	9	40
F. S. Scoville	3	3	6	46
Otto Reiselt	2	5	8	62
A. K. Hall	0	6	7	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., former balkline king, tied for first place in the world's professional championship at three-cushion billiards here last night by defeating C. L Jackson of Detroit, 50 to 26 in 40 innings. This gave the Californian a record of four victories and one defeat, matching the mark set by another native son, J. N. Bozeman Jr., of Vallejo, Calif.

Cochran started in whirlwind fashion, scoring in all but one of the first 10 innings for a total of 26 points. This session included a high run of 6 and another of 4. With a handicap like this to overcome, Jackson struggled along valiantly, averaging less than half-a-point an inning. After a slow period, Cochran rallied, and while he needed 2 points for game, Jackson ran 9 and stopped. The score by innings:

Cochran—2 1 3 3 6 3 4 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 1 1 1 1 0 4 2 0 1 1 1. Total—50. Innings—40. High run—6.

Jackson—1 0 0 2 0 1s 1 0 0s 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 5 0 0 0s 0 0s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 9 0. Total—26. Innings—40. High run—9. Safeties—4.

To encounter his sixth straight defeat, and in the one-hole and by a high run of 7, was the fate of A. K. Hall of Chicago. He lost to A. J. Thurnblad, another local entry and a former champion, 50 to 49 in 43 innings. Hall has played splendid billiards in every game, according to the experts, but has run into tough circumstances each time, and this spectacular defeat merely capped the climax. Hall led all the way and had finally, to all appearances, sewed up a victory. The score was 49 to 43 in the forty-second inning, when Thurnblad stepped to the table and clicked off the needed 7 caroms. The score by innings:

Thurnblad—1 2 0 0 0 0 2 1s 0 1s 1 0 0 2 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 1 2 4 1 1 0 0 4 2 0 1 0 4 1 0 0 1 2 7. Total—50. Innings—43. High run—7. Safeties—2.

Hall—1 1 0 2 4 2 2 0 0 0s 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 7 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 0 3 0 5 0 3 2s 0 0 0 3 0 2. Total—49. Innings—42. High run—7. Safeties—2.

Without winning a game, Hall has the second best grand average with 256 billiards in 266 innings. Layton, the only man averaging better than one, has 284 billiards in 268 innings.

J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, claimed third place by defeating Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, another former title holder, 50 to 36 in 37 innings. Layton dashed into a good lead at the start and the closest Reiselt got to him was in the thirty-fifth frame, where he scored his high run of 6, making the score 41 to 36. In the next two innings, while Reiselt missed, Layton ran 5 and 4 to go out. The score by innings:

Layton—2 0 2 3 2 1 2 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 4 2 0 2 2 2 0 5 0 0s 2 0s 0 0 0s 2 1 5 4. Total—50. Innings—37. High run—5. Safeties—3.

Reiselt—1 1 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 3 3 3 0s 0 0 1 0 0s 6 0 0. Total—36. Innings—37. High run—6. Safeties—2.

Ely Proclaims Lincoln Day Feb. 12

Gov. Joseph B. Ely has issued a proclamation setting Feb. 12 aside as Lincoln Day. The proclamation in part reads:

"For a hundred years we had shouted and sung 'This is the land of the free!' No picture could be painted of the Republic in which the slave pen and the whipping post did not rear their heads. The music of the nation was discordant with the plaintive song of the slave. Columbia had impaired her proud form stooping to hold the black man in the dust, but when Abraham Lincoln, sustained by the most loyal soldiery ever marshaled for battle, struck the shackles from four millions of bondmen, they fell, from your arms and from mine.

"Just as upon the far flung headlands stand the beacons that point the way for the hardy mariners of the broad Atlantic, so at intervals in the reach of time the form of some great man stands forth to point the way upon the sea of life. Such a man was Abraham Lincoln."

SOMERVILLE TEACHERS ACCEPT SALARY CUT

Somerville school teachers agreed last night to accept the proposed 10 per cent cut in salary which has been a subject of controversy between them and Mayor John J. Murphy for about a year, it was reported. At a mass meeting of more than 500 teachers, it was voted to accept the cut beginning Jan. 1, 1933.

Teachers previously had refused to adopt the proposal because they believed city officials were too extravagant with municipal funds. They agreed, however, to accept the reduction since Mayor Murphy has submitted a budget for 1933 recommending appropriations of $4,668,969 which is $1,117,969 less than those of 1932. Other economies include suspension of summer schools and evening classes in practical arts as well as abolishing the position of supervisor of household arts in the elementary schools and junior high schools and the discontinuing of the courses in canning.

WASHINGTON STAR SIGNS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Alvin Crowder, dean of the Washington Senators' pitching corps and the American League's leader in victories last year, has signed his 1933 contract. Although Clark Griffith did not reveal the salary terms, it was understood the pitcher was given an increase in pay as a reward for his 26 victories last year.

FOREIGN COPPER PRICES UP

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Prices of copper abroad improved slightly today. The range was 5 to 5.10 cents a pound compared with 5 to 5.05 cents yesterday.

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The MIRAMAR HOTEL management offers to the discriminating Florida visitor or resident, a cultured hotel home, where families, as well as men or women who live alone, find an atmosphere that bespeaks true refinement, harmony and the opportunity for cultural and recreational occupation.
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Quiet, beautiful residential section; facing Bay Biscayne; 2 blocks to Christian Science church; convenient to stores and downtown area.

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American Plan $4.00 up.
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Hospitality and Cuisine That Pleases the Discriminating
Central—near Christian Science church
American and European Plan
Steam Heat Moderate Rates
Chas. D. Lewis, Mgr.

State Completes 'Lame Duck' Action

An order was adopted in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday to notify the United States Congress of the ratification by the Commonwealth of the proposed Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution abolishing "lame duck" sessions.

The remainder of the House session was devoted mainly to the acceptance of adverse committee reports. These were on bills to prohibit wire-tapping as a source of evidence in court trials, to widen and deepen the inner basin of Boston Harbor and to transfer the town of Wilbraham from the jurisdiction of the District Court of East Hampden to the District Court of Springfield.

The Senate did not think it necessary to define more clearly the law relating to so-called "peeping Toms" for the purpose of fixing established penalties. The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill establishing representative town government in the town of Webster by limited town meetings. A measure designed to reduce automobile thefts by issuing state title certificates for all motor vehicles was heard by the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

Compass Expert Off for Australia

Mr. Wilfrid O. White, a native of Melbourne, Australia, who came to Boston 34 years ago, sailed on the new Matson line steamer Lurline, from San Francisco, today, for the first visit he has made to his native land in 23 years.

Mr. White is widely known in maritime circles of the United States and is regarded as an outstanding authority on compasses and navigation instruments. While aboard ship, Mr. White is to observe and study the operation of the navigating instruments, at the request of the line. He has tested and adjusted compasses and other navigating instruments aboard many vessels.

Aboard the Lurline is a new White Spherical type of magnetic compass, designed and invented by Mr. White and this is among the instruments he is to test during the voyage from San Francisco to Australia.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Museum

A number of special small exhibitions at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts make a trip there during these midwinter weeks eventful.

Though emphasis is laid upon the furniture in the Cluett loan exhibition, many will be interested in seeing half a dozen portraits by the greatest American portraitist, Gilbert Stuart. His light touch, so delicate at times as to make the paint appear transparent, achieved animated depictions which were beyond the ability of others who were given to heaviness and laboriousness of style. Gilbert Stuart touched off the kerchiefs, the laces, the hair, the features with remarkable facility, as we may observe in these canvases.

Some Indian coverlets, woven and embroidered in lively, ingenuous patterns, exhibit the unmistakable freshness and dauntlessness of a folk art. Forms, traditions, rules do not bear down heavily upon the performer who works by instinct and catches the motives from nature. This freedom, a valued asset to a designer in one sense, soon finds its limits, for he does not have the patience to work toward intricacy and so he adheres perpetually to a few simple motives, such as the wave design, flowers and tendrils.

The results of a built-up tradition in design and a carefully wrought complexity may be observed in another display, that of Khilims in the Denman Ross Collection placed on special view. The designs result from an integration of many units in a symmetrical, thoughtfully arranged pattern. The result is rich though subdued, alive with color variations and subtle modulations of tone. The more elaborate the plan becomes, the more necessity for exercising discipline and superimposing unity.

Among the new accessions is a Buddah which was made in Korea in the eighth century of gilt bronze. The refinement and repose of this figure signalize it as an excellent example of Far Eastern imagery. We may learn a lesson concerning the subtleties of stylization from the thoughtfully placed folds and fine swing of the drapery. D. A.

GENERAL BUDGET CUTTING IS URGED

Governmental units in New England were urged yesterday to balance their budgets by reducing public expenditures at a meeting of the executive committee of the New England Council, it was reported. The committee further stated its belief that the entire nation will benefit "if Congress without further delay will proceed in like manner with respect to the expenses and budget of the Federal Government."

"Notable progress in proper balancing of governmental budgets in New England is now being made," according to a resolution passed by the committee. "In a very large number of instances organized bodies of taxpayers are materially assisting in accomplishing their results. Their efforts and those of public officials to apply measures of economy should have the prompt and active support of all business organizations, business men individually and citizens generally."

METER CHARGES ABOLITION SOUGHT

Proposals to amend the laws relative to charges by gas and electric companies for the use of meters and by telephone companies for rental of coin box telephones, have been filed with the Legislature. While other commodities have been reduced, it was pointed out by sponsors of the legislation that these utilities have not made even an emergency effort to relieve those who, for business reasons, must retain the use of such instruments.

The amendment relative to charges for the use of gas and electric meters reads that "no charge shall be made by a corporation furnishing electricity for lighting purposes or gas for the use of a meter," and subjects the violator to a fine not exceeding $100 That amendment pertaining to the rental of telephone booths reads in part that "no charge for the use, or rental of a coin box telephone, nor minimum charge for service therefor, shall be made, demanded or received, other than the tolls collected through said coin box."

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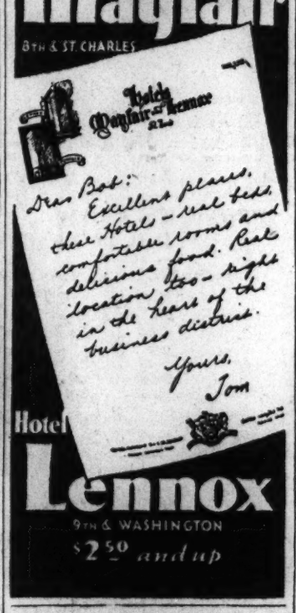
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For Florida Hotels See Opposite Page

PRICE RALLY DEVELOPS IN LATE MARKET

Advance in Rail Shares Is Instrumental in Causing Rise

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—A lively rally by rail shares in the late trading today reversed an earlier decline by the general stock market.

Numerous losses ranging from 1 to more than 2 points were recovered entirely, while some shares showed net gains. A few heavy industrials, however, failed to recover fully.

Issues rising a point or so net included United Fruit, New York Central, Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Pacific and Santa Fe. Delaware & Hudson rose 3 points on short covering. U. S. Industrial Alcohol was off a point.

Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

Bearish Activity

Dairy issues were again sold on the basis of reduced prices for their products. Brokers felt, however, that there was some bear activity in those issues. No definite reasons were offered for the weakness of such issues as U. S. Industrial Alcohol and American Telephone, other than expectations of none too favorable earnings reports.

Bethlehem's report for the last quarter of 1932, showing a net loss of $5,621,672, or slightly large than the third quarter loss of $5,425,724, evidently brought some selling into that issue.

Canadian Pacific was sold in some volume. That issue has had periods of strength during the last year, based on rumors of favorable developments in connection with the proposed plans to merge with Canadian National, but holders of the stock have evidently become discouraged with the meager progress in dealing with the Dominion's serious railroad problem.

Recent weakness in the Canadian dollar, together with recent agitation to reduce it to a level nearer its normal relationship with the pound sterling, may also have been a factor in the selling.

Bonds Rule Irregular

Uncertainties continued to hamper progress in the bond market today, and price movements displayed a moderately irregular trend.

News developments were none too cheerful and the little support vouchsafed various issues was based largely on hope. The appointment of a receiver for the Paramount Publix organization apparently had been fairly well discounted. The company's 5½s sagged ⅛ of a point to their record low of 8. Other amusement corporation bonds were rather heavy.

The railroads were hesitant, notwithstanding the seeming optimism attached to the purchase of a large slice of the New York Central by the Delaware & Hudson and the unexpected Pennsylvania dividend. The followers of this group are cognizant of the fact that capital reorganizations of a number of the carriers may be necessary before the end of the year.

Fractional gains were recorded by some liens of Alleghany Corp., Chicago & North Western, Northern Pacific and Missouri Pacific. Minor declines were registered by bonds of Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Frisco, Erie and a number of others.

Bethlehem Steel's annual report, which was pretty well in line with preliminary estimates, at the same time served to call attention to the prevailing low state of basic industries. President Grace's feeling, however, that steel production may have "touched bottom," served to dispel some of the bearish sentiment.

While most of the utility and industrial groups followed narrow range, some of the specialties were under noticeable pressure. U. S. Rubber 5s were heavily traded for a loss of around 1½ points. Loew's 6s lost 1½ and Warner Bros. 6s sagged about a point. Postal Telegraph 5s were in supply at a decline of 1⅝ points.

United States and foreign government obligations were dull. The Germans were heavy, but British 5½s firmed.

DIVIDENDS

Niagara Hudson Power Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 3.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable April 1 to stock of record March 1.

Mohawk Hudson Power Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15 and $1.75 on the second preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Intertype Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the first preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

General Outdoor Advertising Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 6.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the first preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Trunz Pork Stores Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Feb. 8 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Eastern Utilities Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 27.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates declared a dividend of 15 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Freeport Texas Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Neisner Brothers & Co., Inc., resumed dividends on the preferred stock, ordering a payment of $1.75 payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Girard Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, declared an annual dividend of 75 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Railway & Light Securities Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26.

Esmond Mills, blanket producer of Esmond, R. I., declared a dividend of 88 cents a share on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26, thereby halving the $1.75 regular rate formerly in effect.

Southern Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc., declared a dividend of 40 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 13½ cents on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1. Previously, the stock was on a 25-cent quarterly basis. Regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred was declared, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Of the 6663 bales of wool offered at the auction today, 5263 were sold. The relatively smaller amount of offerings met with a good demand from the home trade and the continent, prices maintaining a firm tone. There were large withdrawals among greasy combing merinos and best scoured types owing to firm limits.

FRIDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 27	Last Jan. 26
9⅛	3⅝	..	Adams Express	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	13⅛
14	8	..	Addressograph	100	8	8	8	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
63½	30¼	3	Air Reduction	2100	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	61
16⅞	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	12½
3⅞	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
88⅛	42½	6	Allied Chem	9100	86⅞	84⅝	86⅛	86½
119½	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	1400	121½	121½	121½	..
22⅝	12	2	Amerada	100	20	20	20	20¼
9⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sug pf	130	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	11
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	71	71	71	71
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	7100	62	59	61¼	60⅝
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	20½	19¼	20¼	20½
15¾	2⅝	..	Am European	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1400	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11½	11½	11½	12
21⅛	2⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
6⅛	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4½	4½	4½	..
12	2½	..	Am International	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
¾	¼	..	Am La France	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
15¾	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
49	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	100	21	21	21	..
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	1¼	1	1	..
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
58	15¼	3	Am P&L 6% pf	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅛
43¾	10	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	400	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
12⅛	3¼	..	Am Radiator	1700	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	9	8⅝	9	9
29¼	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22	22	22	21⅞
27¾	8⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	600	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
55	18	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	1200	25⅛	24	25⅛	..
8⅛	¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
56	56	7	Am Steel F pf	10	50	50	50	..
36⅜	20	2¼	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	35
29¼	13	..	Am Sugar Ref	1100	27½	26	27½	26⅛
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	106	103¾	105¾	105⅜
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	10	15½	15½	15½	16⅛
34½	11	..	Am Wat W & E	700	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	17
31	11	..	Am WW&E ct	1400	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	14
79	50	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	56	55½	55½	57½
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	25	24⅝	25	24⅝
6⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3	3	3	3
19⅝	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7¾
17⅞	5¼	.60	Anchor Cap	400	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
4	⅞	..	A P W Paper	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	1100	49¼	47	49	46⅜
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	600	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
2	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	3	..	Artloom Corp pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
42	18⅜	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	23	23	23	23
35	12⅝	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	19	19	19	19
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7100	45¼	42⅜	44⅝	43¼
44	9⅜	..	Atl Coast Line	400	22½	20⅜	22⅛	21
21⅞	8⅞	1	Atl Refining	1100	16⅜	16	16	16⅝
151¾	28⅜	4	Auburn Auto	5100	47⅜	46⅛	47⅜	46⅞
17¼	1	..	Austin Nichols A	10	14	14	14	..
8⅜	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	13	12½	13	13½
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	10½	9⅝	10⅛	9⅞
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	12¼
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	25½
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	85	85	85	80
7	3⅞	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3¾
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	400	10	9½	10	10
45¾	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	50	48	48	..
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	4¼
18⅝	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
29⅝	7⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	900	14⅛	14⅜	15	15
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	20	32	31⅞	32	32½
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13	13	13	13½
42½	24¼	2‡	Borden	3100	21⅝	19⅝	20¾	21⅞
14¼	3⅞	..	Borg Warner	700	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
11¼	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	29⅛	27⅜	29⅛	28¾
78⅞	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	76¾	76	76⅝	..
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	80	79	79	..
6	1	..	Burns Bros pf	10	3	3	3	3
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	10	7¼	7	7	7¼
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
24⅜	1	..	Byers	400	13½	13¼	13½	13½
			—C—					
19	14¼	..	Calif Packing	500	9¼	9	9	9⅜
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	15000	11¼	10½	11	12⅛
22¾	10¼	1	Cannon Mills	800	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	..
65¾	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	11000	46⅞	44½	46½	46⅝
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	300	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½
12⅞	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
20½	7⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	16½	16¼	16¼	..
85	59	7	Century Rib pf	20	62	62	62	..
30¼	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1000	7¾	7⅛	7½	8
20⅜	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	1300	17⅜	16⅛	17¼	16¼
31½	9⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	9800	29½	28½	29⅜	28⅜
5⅝	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	..
15½	2½	..	Chi &2Gt W pf	200	7½	7¼	7½	7½
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	2	2	2	2
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
14½	2	..	Chi& N'western	600	5	4½	4¾	4¾
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	7	6¼	7	..
21⅞	5	1	Chrysler	1300	14	13⅜	13⅝	14
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	10	10	10	..
96	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	90	90	90	90
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	79¼	79¼	79¼	79½
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	4	4	4	4
14⅛	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & I	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	200	15	15	15	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	2800	16⅜	15½	16¼	15⅞
79⅞	40	1	Columbia G pf A	500	75½	75	75	..
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	10	10	10	10½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	2300	34¼	32¾	34	34⅛
11	3⅞	..	Comm Credit	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	22½	21¾	22½	21¾
82	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	91	89	91	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	90000	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	11½
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	2000	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	43	41	42¼	45
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	2000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3
11⅞	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	4000	10¼	9	9⅝	10¼
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	7800	59⅛	57⅝	58⅝	58⅜
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
10⅞	4	½	Consol Laundries	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	1800	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	200	98	98	98	..
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	200	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	500	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	41
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜
3⅝	⅞	..	Cont Motors	200	2⅛	2	2	2
3⅜	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	700	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
55⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	5000	56	54¼	56	55⅛
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	141	141	141	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	600	4	3⅞	4	4
76½	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	500	28½	27⅜	28	28⅞
23⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	200	17	17	17	17½
49⅞	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	20	20	20	..
26	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	13	13	13	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	..
86	31¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	42⅞	42	42	..
4¼	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	800	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
			—D—					
7¾	2¼	.60	Davega St	200	3½	3½	3½	..
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
92½	32	..	Del & Hudson	5500	49½	45	49	46⅛
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	6700	25⅞	24⅛	25⅝	25
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	700	71⅛	71	71	71
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	1700	19	18½	19	19
26¾	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	500	27½	27¼	27¼	28
12⅞	7½	1	Dome Mines	700	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅝
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	2500	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	4200	40⅛	38⅝	40⅛	39½
105⅛	10¾	6	du Pont deb	500	103	102¾	103	103
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1000	59	57½	59	59⅝
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
2⅛	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	100	½	½	½	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1400	19	18⅛	18⅞	19
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	300	1	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅝
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	24½	24¼	24½	24⅝
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	30½	30½	30½	..
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	35	35	35	..
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR	200	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5½
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	6¾	6½	6½	6½
10½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
2½	½	..	Evans Products	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
			—F—					
1⅞	½	..	Fashion Park	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10⅜	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37⅞	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅝
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13
68	45	6	Firstn T&R pf A	300	63¼	63⅛	63⅛	..
54⅞	35	2½	First Nat Stores	500	52	52	52	52⅝
10	4¼	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	8	8	8	..
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
22⅞	10¼	1	Fourth Nat Inv	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	13	13	13	13
28⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	2500	23½	22½	23⅛	23⅜
			—G—					
17⅞	5¼	..	Gamewell	21000	9	6¾	9	8⅞
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1600	18⅞	18	18½	18⅞
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	1000	14¼	13⅝	14	14
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	6200	15½	15¼	15¼	15⅛
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	3700	24⅞	24	24⅛	24½
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1½
30	5¼	7	Gen G&E 7% A	10	12	12	12	..
40	5¼	8	Gen G&E 8% A	10	14	14	14	13
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	1000	40½	39¼	39⅞	40¾
24⅞	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	8200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
89¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	72¾	72½	72½	73½
60	27	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	40	37	40	..
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
28⅞	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	1200	18¼	17¾	18	18
24¼	10⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6100	17⅝	17	17⅜	17⅜
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	500	73	73	73	72⅞
3¾	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
10⅝	3⅜	..	Glidden	300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	..
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	200	56	55	55	..
8	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
20⅜	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
12⅞	2¼	..	Goodrich	100	5	5	5	5¼
29¾	5⅝	..	Goodyear	3300	16¼	15⅝	16	16⅛
69⅛	19⅝	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	43	43	43	43
30¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Grand Union	100	5½	5½	5½	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	200	19	18¾	19	19
2⅜	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	1	1	1	1
25	5⅛	..	Great Nor pf	1400	10⅛	9	10	9⅝
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	..
1	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
21⅛	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	200	9½	9¼	9½	9⅛
35	12	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
			—H—					
23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	18½	18½	18½	..
28	7⅛	..	Hahn D S pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
18	7	..	Harbison Walker	100	8	8	8	..
3⅛	¼	..	Hayes Body	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8½	4⅜	..	Hercules Motors	400	5	5	5	5
29⅛	13⅝	1½	Hercules Poder	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
85	43½	5	Hershey Choc	300	53	53	53	53¼
12⅛	2¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her A	100	6	6	6	..
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2	2	2	..
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	100	13½	13¼	13½	..
5⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
16½	4⅝	.40	Howe Sound	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
11⅞	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			—I—					
24⅞	4⅜	..	Ill Central	4400	14⅜	13¼	14¼	13¾
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	1800	33	30⅞	33	30⅞
44⅞	14⅝	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	300	26	25⅜	26	26
3⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
14⅞	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	400	5	4½	5	5⅛
7¼	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	..
117	52½	6	Int Business M	200	93	92½	93	93⅝
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
1⅞	⅛	..	Int Combusion	200	½	½	½	½
21	4½	..	Int Combus pf	300	5	5	5	..
34⅞	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	4500	22½	21⅛	22⅝	22⅛
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	300	83	82	82	..
11⅝	2⅞	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
12⅞	3½	..	Int Nickel	7800	8	7⅝	7⅞	8
12⅞	1½	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
15⅝	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	5400	7⅝	7	7⅛	7⅛
11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	500	13⅛	13	13	..
			—J—					
35	18⅛	3	Jewel Tea	600	27⅝	27	27¼	..
33⅝	10	..	Johns Manville	2400	21⅞	20⅜	21⅛	20¼
84	20	3	Jones & L'lin pf	120	38⅜	37⅝	38⅛	40
			—K—					
113	90½	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	108½	108½	108½	..
15⅛	2⅛	..	Kan C South	1400	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	10⅛
25⅛	5	2	Kan C South pf	700	15¾	15	15½	13¼
4⅛	¾	..	Kelsey Hayes W	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
10⅝	2⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	5	5	5	5
38	17	6	Kendall Co pf	20	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31¼
19⅛	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	3100	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
19	6⅞	1	Kresge	1700	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9
110	88	7	Kresge pf	10	99	99	99	..
37	18	1	Kress Co	300	28⅜	28½	28½	28½
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛
			—L—					
4⅝	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
29⅛	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	2900	13½	12⅞	13¼	12¾
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	45	44	44⅝	45⅛
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
37¾	13¼	3	Loew's Inc	3000	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	16
5	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	400	3	2⅞	3	2½
23⅞	8½	1½	Louisville G&E A	400	18¼	18	18	..
38¼	7⅛	..	Louisville & N	2000	27⅜	25	26	25¾
3⅝	⅛	..	Louisiana OR	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	400	17	17	17	17⅛
16	6½	..	McCrory Stores	100	1½	1⅛	1½	..
21⅛	13	1¼‡	McIntyre Porcu	4300	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	20
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2700	51⅛	49⅛	50⅜	51¼
4	⅝	..	McLellan Stores	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
28⅜	10	1	Mack Trucks	1200	18⅛	17½	18	..
60¼	17	3	Macy (RH) & Co	1700	30	29½	29½	29⅜
46⅝	9	..	Man Elv gtd	10	16	16	16	..
20⅜	4	..	Man Elv mg	4700	8⅛	6⅞	8⅛	7
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	1400	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	400	17	16	17	..
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½
35¼	22½	..	Maytag 1pf	100	16	16	16	..
18	7⅞	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
22¼	14	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
20½	5	4	Min SP&SSM ll	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
13	1⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	3700	8¼	7¼	8	7⅞
24	3⅛	..	Mo K&T pf	1000	16½	15	16½	15⅛
11	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	1700	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
30¾	13⅞	1¼	Monsanto Chem	400	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30
16⅛	3½	..	Montgom Ward	21900	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14¼
13⅞	2	..	Mullins Mfg	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
27⅜	5	..	Mullins pf	10	14	14	14	..
9⅝	2⅛	..	Murray Body	400	3⅛	3	3	..
19	7⅛	1	Myers & Bro	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
			—N—					
30⅞	7½	..	Nash Chat StL	50	17	16	17	16⅞
19⅜	8	1	Nash Motors	3000	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅝
6	½	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1900	39⅞	38½	39¾	39
18⅜	6⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	1700	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	7900	14⅞	14½	14⅝	15
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	107½	107½	107½	107½
105	81	6	Nat Lead pf B	20	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	..
20⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1900	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13¾
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	400	21⅝	19⅝	21⅜	21
39⅛	13⅛	..	Nat Supply pf	10	22	22	22	20
19⅞	4½	..	Nat Surety	800	6⅞	6½	6½	..
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	400	8½	8½	8½	..
5½	1½	..	Neisner Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	2
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	21700	20¼	18⅝	19⅞	19
9¾	1½	..	NY Chi & StL	900	3¾	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
15⅝	2	..	NY C & St L pf	1000	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4
127½	82¼	5	NY & Harlem	30	111	110	111	110
3¾	½	..	NY Investors	500	¾	¾	¾	..
21⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	4100	16¼	14⅞	16¼	15¼
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	400	28	26¼	28	26⅜
15¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	5100	11	10	10⅞	10½
21⅝	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	400	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	200	121	121	121	123
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	7100	28½	27½	28½	28¼
6⅜	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	1900	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6
84	49	6	No Am Edison pf	200	73	71¼	71¼	..
25⅝	5	..	Northern Pacific	2100	15½	14¼	15	14½
2½	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
			—O—					
11	5	.50c	Ohio Oil	700	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	3¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	30	3⅜	3	3	..
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	700	12⅛	11⅞	12	12
106	90	6	Otis Elev pf	50	102	102	102	..
9⅞	1¼	..	Otis Steel	400	3⅞	3½	3¾	..
20⅞	3⅛	..	Otis Steel pf	20	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	200	35	35	35	..
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	1400	30¼	24⅝	30	24⅞
47½	20⅞	3	Pacific Lighting	1300	37¾	36⅞	37¼	37¼
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	500	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1¼	¼	..	Panhandle P & R	200	½	½	½	½
11⅛	1½	..	Paramount Pub	21400	1¼	⅞	1	1⅜
10	⅝	..	Park Utah	100	1	1	1	1⅛
2	½	..	Parmalee Trans	100	½	½	½	..
1¼	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
32⅜	16	1	Penick & Ford	200	30½	29⅝	30¼	30
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	2700	26⅞	26½	26¾	27⅛
91	60	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	101	101	101	..
23⅝	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	20000	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	18⅝
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	300	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	..
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	10	7½	7½	7½	..
26	3⅛	..	Pere Marq ppf	60	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..
7⅜	2	..	Petroleum	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11⅝	3⅝	..	Phelps Dodge	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..
7⅞	2	..	Phila & Reading	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛
8⅛	2	..	Phillips Pet	1000	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
3	½	..	Pittston Co	10	1	1	1	..
4	1	..	Pressed Steel Car	300	¾	¾	¾	..
17	2⅜	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	3	3	3	3½
42¾	19⅞	.50	Procter & Gam	3300	25⅞	25	25⅞	25⅝
103½	81	5	Procter & G pf	10	102½	102½	102½	..
60	28	3.20	Public Service	1000	53⅛	52⅞	53⅝	53⅝
90⅞	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	87½	87¼	87¼	87½
102⅛	71⅛	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	101	100⅞	101	..
28	10⅛	3	Pullman	1700	22½	21⅝	22½	22⅛
6⅛	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8½
			—R—					
13⅛	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	1600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
23⅝	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	400	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9
7⅞	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
14½	4	..	RR Securities	50	6	6	6	..
52¼	9½	1	Reading	700	30	30	30	29¾
8⅛	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	8⅝	8	8	9
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3⅞	1½	..	Reo Motors	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
13⅞	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	1300	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
28⅞	5	..	Repub I&S pf	400	12½	12	12	12½
11⅞	5⅜	1	Reynolds Metal	200	9	8¼	9	8½
3⅜	⅛	..	Richfield Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9½	1½	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
23⅞	12⅛	..	Royal Dutch	300	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	3	Safeway Stores	300	41½	40½	40½	41½
17¾	4¾	..	St Joseph Lead	900	8	7⅛	7½	8¼
6⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	300	1	1	1	..
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
1	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	¼	¼	¼	..
20⅝	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	100	17½	17⅛	17½	18¼
37⅝	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	2700	20¼	19⅝	20	20
3	½	..	Second Nat Inv	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1	⅛	..	Seneca Cop	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
5⅝	1½	..	Servel Inc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	..
8¾	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
13⅝	2¾	..	Simmons	300	7	7	7	7
7½	3¼	.20	Simms Petroleum	100	5½	5½	5½	..
33½	12	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
67	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	100	62	62	62	..
12¼	5¼	.40	Socony Vacuum	3400	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	1000	26½	26	26	26⅛
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	110	18⅝	17¼	18⅝	17⅞
18¾	4½	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	400	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
18½	2½	..	Southern Ry	1300	6⅜	5⅜	6¼	5½
23¾	3	..	Southern Ry pf	900	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
17⅞	8⅜	1	Stand Brands	1300	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14¾
34⅛	7⅜	1.20	Stand Gas & El	400	13	12	12½	13
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	300	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	22
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%		41	41	41	..
31⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	1600	24⅛	23⅞	24⅜	24⅞
100½	81	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	100	100	100	..
16½	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	300	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17
37⅞	19⅞	2‡	Stand Oil NJ	2200	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30½
2⅛	⅛	..	Sterling Secur	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
		..	Sterling pf	300	2	2	2	1
26	3½	..	Sterling cv pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
8½	1⅜	..	Stewart Warner	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
17¾	4⅜	..	Stone & Webster	500	9⅛	9⅛	9½	9⅛
13⅜	2½	..	Studebaker	4000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
104⅞	30	7	Studebaker pf	80	24½	23	23	24
91	68	6	Sun Oil pf	10	96	96	96	..
2	¼	..	Superior Oil	400	¾	¾	¾	..
			—T—					
18¼	9¼	1	Texas Corp	1200	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅛
26	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	4600	24	22¾	23	24⅛
8½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	600	5⅛	5	5	5
8¼	2½	..	The Fair	100	3½	3½	3½	..
14	3⅞	..	Third Ave Ry	600	6	6	6	..
17	10	.90	Third Nat Inv	100	16½	16½	16½	..
10	2¾	..	Thompson Prod	100	7	7	7	6⅛
5⅜	2	..	Tide Water Asso	1000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	600	16	15¾	15⅞	16
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	2900	5	4⅞	5	5
5⅛	1½	..	Tri Continental	1600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
72	42	6	Tri Cont pf	200	59	58⅞	59	57
			—U—					
24⅜	7⅜	.50	Underwd El Fish	400	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	4700	27¼	26⅛	27¼	27⅛
15⅜	8	1	Union Oil Calif	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
94½	27⅝	6	Union Pacific	7200	78⅞	74	76⅞	75⅞
70⅝	40	4	Union Pacific pf	600	66½	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
19	11¾	1.40	Union Tank Car	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
34⅜	6½	..	United Air & Tr	17100	27	25⅞	26⅞	26⅞
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
18	6⅜	..	United Carbon	600	13⅜	13	13¼	13¼
14	3½	.40	United Corp	7900	9	8⅝	8⅞	9
39⅜	20	3	United Corp pf	2200	37	36⅛	36⅝	36⅝
6⅞	2⅜	..	UnitedEl Coal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
32⅞	10¼	2	United Fruit	5200	30⅝	28¾	30¼	29¼
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	3100	20	19⅝	20	19¾
99	70	5	United Gas I pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..
93½	64½	6½	United P Dye pf	40	70	70	70	..
6¼	1⅜	..	US & For Sec	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
64	26	..	US & For S pf	300	48	46	46	..
27	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	400	22¼	21⅞	22¼	21⅝
105	84⅞	7	US Gypsum pf	180	105½	105¼	105¼	..
36⅜	13⅜	..	US Indus Alco	8700	22¼	19⅝	20	22
18⅜	7¼	1½	US Pipe & Fdry	500	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8¼
11⅞	2	..	US Realty	600	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
10⅛	1¼	..	US Rubber	400	4⅞	4½	4½	4¾
20⅜	3⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	9½	9⅛	9½	10½
22⅞	10	1	US Smelt R & M	1400	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
45⅞	31	3.50	US Smelt pf	600	42⅛	42⅝	42⅞	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	14100	29⅞	27⅜	29⅝	28⅛
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	4300	64	62	62⅛	63⅛
2⅛	½	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
71	35	..	Utah Copper	10	37	37	37	..
10⅜	4½	..	Utilities P&Lt A	600	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
			—V—					
23⅜	5¼	..	Vanadium	400	12½	12¼	12½	12½
42⅝	15½	..	Van Raalte pf	10	24	24	24	..
34⅞	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	30	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	..
			—W—					
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	400	2½	2¼	2½	..
3	⅜	..	Wabash pf B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
19	7⅛	1	Waldorf System	200	8¼	8	8	..
4⅛	½	..	Warner Bros A	4800	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
20	4	..	Warner Bros pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
17½	2	..	Warren cvpf	10	8½	8½	8½	..
20	8⅛	..	Wesson Oil	400	10¼	10	10	..
80	25	7	W Penn El A	50	47½	47	47	48
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	50	50	50	50	50
76	22	7	W Penn El 7%	10	60	59	60	58½
101⅝	66⅛	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	99	99	99	..
111	80	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	110	108¾	110	..
16½	3½	..	Westn Dairy P A	300	3⅜	3½	3½	..
4⅜	1	..	Westn Dairy P B	500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
11⅞	1½	..	Westn Maryland	600	6	5¾	6	5¾
50	12⅝	..	Westn Union	2800	27¼	26	26½	27¼
18⅛	9¼	1	Westing Air Br	100	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14
43½	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	5700	29⅝	28⅝	29½	29⅛
83	52½	3½	Westing El pf	60	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	..
12⅜	3	..	Westvaco Chlor	100	7½	7½	7½	8
2¼	¼	..	White Sew M	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8¼	2⅜	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3⅞	⅞	..	Willys-Overland	100	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	⅛	..	Wilson & Co	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4⅞	1⅝	..	Wilson & Co A	100	4½	4½	4½	..
31	11	..	Wilson & Co pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
43⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	4800	33¾	32¾	33⅝	32⅝
24	5	..	Worthington Pump	100	14	14	14	15
			—Y—					
7¾	1⅝	..	Yellow Truck	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
27½	4	..	Youngstown	1100	11¾	10⅛	11⅝	10⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

Bethlehem Steel Loss $5,621,672 In Last Quarter

Bethlehem Steel Corp. reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $5,621,672 after all charges, compared with net loss of $5,425,724 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $1,776,938 in the December quarter of 1931.

Net loss for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, was $19,404,431 after taxes and charges. This compares with net income of $115,745, equal to 12 cents a share on the 940,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, in 1931.

Value of orders on hand December 31, last, was $30,568,937. This compares with orders of $23,598,882 on Sept. 30, 1932, and $41,514,877 on Dec. 31, 1931.

Operations in the fourth quarter averaged 13 per cent of capacity, compared with 13.3 per cent during the third quarter and 16.9 per cent for the entire year compared with 38.6 per cent for 1931. Current operations are at approximately 15 per cent.

Gross sales for 1932 aggregated $98,467,226 compared with $186,541,195 in the preceding year. Total amount of new business booked during the year amounted to $87,388,870, compared with $150,077,099 in 1931.

Cash and liquid securities on Dec. 31, 1933, amounted to $46,975,589, compared with $50,278,721 at the end of December, 1931, a decrease of $3,303,132, notwithstanding a net reduction of $10,759,457 in funded debt, the expenditure of $2,297,340 for additions and improvements and dividends paid during the year aggregating $6,640,000. This small decrease was due in large part to a reduction of $16,187,861 in inventories during 1932.

Cash expenditures for additions and improvements in 1932 aggregated $2,297,340. The estimated cost to complete construction authorized and in progress as of Dec. 31 was $880,000.

GRAIN PRICES HOLD STEADY AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Moderate liquidating sales attributed to eastern holders of wheat acted as a weight on grain values today, but late rallies resulted from reports of Russian-Japanese friction.

"Spread" operations, in which there was selling of wheat here simultaneously with purchasing at Winnipeg, were also an unsettling factor. A steady influence as to corn was a rise of hog quotations to the best level in two months, putting corn on a more profitable feeding basis.

Wheat closed uncertain, unchanged at ⅜ lower, compared with yesterday's finish, corn unchanged to ¼ higher, oats unchanged, and provisions unchanged to 5c down.

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL NET LOWER

General Railway Signal Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net of $634,665 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after 6 per cent preferred dividends of $1.55 a share on 320,700 no-par shares of common stock outstanding at end of the year, compared with $1,210,253 or $3.33 a common share in 1931.

During 1932 net loss on sale of marketable securities was $559,063, which was appropriated from reserve, compared with a similar appropriation of $69,343 in 1931.

MAYFLOWER ASSOCIATES, INC.

Mayflower Associates, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows liquidating value, based on market valuations of capital stock on Dec. 31, last, was $37.17 a share, compared with $37.94 a share on Dec. 31, 1931. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss, including $1,036,641 net loss on sale of securities, was $919,384 after expenses. This compares with a net loss of $1,480,082, including $1,806,861 net loss on sale of securities, in 1931.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Equitable Office Building Corporation reports earnings for the eight months ended Dec. 31, 1932, equivalent, after a nominal amount of preferred dividends, to $1.05 a share on 895,464 no-par common shares outstanding. Net amount available for dividends for the period, after all amortization and other charges and federal taxes, was $941,705, compared with similar earnings in the coresponding 1931 period of $1,469,908.

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE

Report of American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company for the year ended Dec 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $257,379 after depreciation, federal taxes and adjustments, equivalent to $2.70 a share on 95,385 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock. This compares with $1,386,138, or $1.14 a share on the 627,776 no-par common shares in 1931, after payment of preferred dividends.

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines reports for November a net loss after charges and taxes of $285,390, compared with a net loss of $77,030 in November, 1931. Net loss for the first 11 months was $1,533,128, compared with a net income of $101,952 in the like period of 1931, equal to 94 cents a share on the 108,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock.

COTTON PRICES IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Trading in cotton was a little more active today with more southern selling in evidence, but offerings were absorbed by continued trade buying or covering on moderate declines, with the undertone fairly steady. March contracts after easing to 6.04 rallied to 6.11, at mid-afternoon when active months were about 3 points net higher to 3 points lower.

ENGINEERING CONTRACTS RISE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Heavy engineering contracts awarded in the week ended Jan. 23 totaled $17,517,000, says Engineering News-Record, compared with $12,285,000 in the previous week. A $6,000,000 award for a Federal Court House in New York City boosted the recent total.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

Consols for money today were 74⅛. De Beer 5⅛ and Rand Mines 4¾. Money was ½ and discount rates—short and 3-month bills 1½@¾ per cent.

RAW SUGAR PURCHASE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—Arbuckle Bros. has purchased 10,000 bags of Puerto Rican sugars due Feb. 6 at 2.68 cents, up a point.

Employment Rises In Silk Industry

WHILE the conflict of differing interests, all ostensibly aiming at the goal of more normal conditions and a wider diffusion of a recoverable prosperity, continues in Congress, business itself is pursuing a steady course. The gains observed following the let-down preceding the year-end holiday season have largely been maintained, and railroad traffic in many sections, steel operations and retail trade have shown signs of improvement. Security markets are generally steady to firm, and bonds continue in favor with investors, particularly overseas.

Employment in the silk industry during December increased 9.4 per cent, compared with the previous month, and was 7.1 per cent higher than in December, 1931, according to the Silk Association of America. The Inland Steel Company has stepped up operations to 29 per cent of capacity, a rise of 5 per cent over last week, following an order for 10,000 sheets of special width from the Ford Motor Company. A further order for 90,000 sheets is expected to follow the preliminary order.

RESTORATION OF PROSPERITY THEME TO BE DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—A committee made up of prominent members of security and commodity exchanges has made arrangements for a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Monday evening, Feb. 6, at which political and financial leaders will discuss the budget, currency expansion and restoration of prosperity.

Robert M. Harriss of Harriss & Vose is chairman of the committee. Invitations are being sent to partners of firms which are members of the various exchanges and to officers and directors of financial institutions.

Among the honor guests and speakers will be Robert L. Owen, former United States Senator; Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina; Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma; Irving Fisher of Yale University, and Representative Robert Luce of Massachusetts.

NATIONAL STEEL SHOWS A BALANCE AFTER ALL CHARGES

Earnings of National Steel Corp. in 1932 were sufficient to cover interest, depreciation, federal taxes, minority interest, etc., and leave a balance in excess of the 75 cents a share distributed on the 2,156,832 shares outstanding.

Net profit for 1932 is estimated at approximately $1,660,000. It required $1,617,624 to pay the 75 cents a share in dividends on the stock, so that there would be left a balance of around $42,400 to be carried to surplus account.

Ability to make such a record for the year was due to an exceptional increase in earnings in the final quarter. It means that results for the three months ended Dec. 31, last, were more than 100 per cent in excess of the seven cents a share reported for the quarter ended Sept. 30, last, which was the poorest of the year.

LUCKENBACH STARTS SERVICE

For the first time in its 82-year history, Luckenbach Steamship Company, Inc., will make Manhattan Island a port of call. The entire Luckenbach fleet of 21 fast, modern freighters of from 10,600 to 14,200 deadweight tons will be used in the new service to and from the Pacific coast which will make no change whatever in the company's operation of its present docks and warehouse facilities in Brooklyn.

INSURANSHARES CERTIFICATES

Report of Insuranshares Certificates, Inc., for year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) shows net current income of $173,842 after expenses, taxes and interest, but exclusive of loss on sale of securities, against net of $323,732 in 1931. Losses on sales of securities charged to paid-in surplus account was $1,560,750, against loss of $78,239 in 1931.

SCOTTISH TYPE INVESTORS

Scottish Type Investors, which was organized October, 1932, through subscription by British Type Investors shareholders, has published its first statement for the three months ended Dec. 31, 1932, showing net earnings of 10 per cent for the quarter after deducting all current expenses.

TEXAS & PACIFIC EARNINGS

Surplus after charges of Texas & Pacific Railway for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, equal to 39 cents a share on the 237,030 shares of 5 per cent preferred. This compares with surplus in 1931 equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred, to $2.21 a share on the 387,551 shares of common.

SUN INVESTING CO. REPORT

The report of Sun Investing Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, states that net asset value of preferred stock at the close of period, based on market value of securities or estimated fair value, was $50.86 a preferred share. This compares with net asset value of $36.30 a preferred share on June 30, 1932, and $47.36 a share on Dec. 31, 1931.

NATIONAL REFINING CO.

National Refining Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net profit of $51,083 after depreciation, depletion, etc., equivalent to $1.02 a share on 49,864 shares of $8 preferred stock, compared with a net loss in 1931 of $752,286 after depreciation, depletion and inventory loss of $800,037.

AMERICAN INVESTORS, INC.

American Investors, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net asset value, based on market prices and after deducting valuation of preferred stock at $50 a share, equal to $2.91 a share on the common stock at the close of the period, compared with $3.35 a common share on Dec. 31, 1931.

CONTINENTAL STEEL ASSETS

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Current assets of Continental Steel Corporation as of Dec. 31, 1932, totaled $3,379,471, including $1,687,152 cash, while current liabilities were $253,896. This compares with total assets of $3,660,574, cash of $358,268 and current liabilities of $370,734 on Dec. 31, 1931.

ARUNDEL CORP. EARNINGS

Arundel Corp. report for 1932 earnings of $1.46 a share, compared with $4.08 a share in 1931.

Business In Far West Is On Upgrade

Business activity in the far West improved slightly in December to 61.3, an advance of 1.6 points from the November record of 59.7, according to the Bank of America (California) Index.

The six months' period from May to the beginning of 1933 has shown the Index to be moving within a very narrow range, and indicates continuous stabilization.

The slight rise in the December figures of the Index is looked upon as a further indication that the business decline has been checked, as it is the first net gain to be recorded for a six months' period since the 32 months' decline, which began in 1929.

The Index, which is based on carloadings, bank debits and power production, weighted and adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and trend, dipped to the depression low of 59.1 in August. The Index covers Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Arizona and part of other western states.

TREASURY ISSUE IS OVERSUBSCRIBED 31 TIMES IN ONE DAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Treasury's Feb. 1 offering of five-year 2⅝ per cent notes was oversubscribed 31 times in the one day that the books were open, and something may be done to prevent "padding" in the future.

Secretary Mills announced today that the subscriptions for the notes offered last Monday amounted to $7,800,000,000. The Treasury had asked for $250,000,000 to meet maturing securities amounting to $145,000,000, and interest of $13,000,000, and to furnish funds for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE CONTROL OF SHOE CO.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 27 (AP)—Preferred stockholders last night took over the control of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country and operator of a nation-wide chain of shoe stores.

A new board of directors, consisting of nine members and including two grandsons of the founder of the company, W. L. Douglas, one-time Governor of Massachusetts, was elected.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.10	6.14	6.04	6.13	+.04
May	6.22	6.27	6.17	6.26	+.04
July	6.35	6.40	6.30	6.38	+.03
October	6.55	6.60	6.49	6.59	+.05
December	6.68	6.72	6.63	6.72	+.03
January '34	6.73	6.75	6.72	6.75	—.05

Spots 6.25, up 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.20	6.22	6.19	6.22	+.03
May	6.33	6.35	6.27	6.35	+.04
July	6.45	6.46	6.41	6.46	+.02
October	6.62	6.65	6.60	6.65	+.03
December	6.75	6.76	6.70	6.76	+.01

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.08	6.13	6.02	6.12	+.05
May	6.21	6.25	6.14	6.23	+.03
July	6.35	6.37	6.26	6.36	+.03
October	6.51	6.54	6.45	6.54	+.03
December	6.63	6.67	6.58	6.67	+.04
January '34	6.68	6.72	6.68	6.72	+.06

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	4.90	4.91	4.88	4.91	—.01
March	4.91	4.92	4.88	4.91	—.03
May	4.93	4.94	4.91	4.93	—.03
July	4.96	4.96	4.93	4.96	—.02
October	5.00	5.00	4.98	5.00	—.02
December	5.03	....	....	....	—.02

Spots 5.15, off 1 point. Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
September	53.80	53.80	...
October	54.20	54.20	...
November	54.30	54.30	...
December	54.40	54.40	...
February	52.00	52.00	...
March	52.60	52.60	...
April	52.60	52.60	...

Tone at close, quiet. All bid prices.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

MONTREAL, Jan. 27—Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated reports for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $8,752,532 after all charges, including interest and provision for depreciation and income tax, equal to $1.95 a share on the 4,488,925 shares of no-par common outstanding. For 1931 net income was $9,766,921 or $2.17 a share on 4,492,042 common shares. Surplus after dividends the past year was $2,018,758, compared with $3,179,954 for 1931.

VIKING PUMP COMPANY PROFIT

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—Viking Pump Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net profit of $86,095 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after dividends on the $2.40 preferred stock, to 11 cents a share on the 100,000 shares of common, compared with $160,272, or 77 cents a common share, in 1931.

NO BIGELOW-SANFORD DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company directors took no action on the quarterly dividend of $1.50 due at this time on the preferred stock.

FOX FILM presents NOEL COWARD'S Picture of the Generation
CAVALCADE
—NOW PLAYING—
Special Road-Show Engagements
2:30—Twice Daily—8:30
Majestic Theatre, Boston
Gaiety Theatre, New York City
Grauman's Chinese, Hollywood
Opening Dates Announced
Philadelphia, Pa.—Locust Theatre, Feb. 2
Buffalo, N. Y.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 3
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nixon Theatre, Feb. 4
New Haven, Conn.—College Theatre, Feb. 11
St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 12
Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16
Bridgeport, Conn.—Majestic, Feb. 18
Hartford, Conn.—Palace Theatre, Feb. 18
Springfield, Mass.—Fox Theatre, Feb. 18
Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19
Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20
Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20
Worcester, Mass.—Elm Street Theatre, Feb. 25
Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 13
Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.

97 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Harvard Square, Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

Business Reviews Say Week's Events Are Constructive

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—The weekly mercantile reviews said today that trade developments of the week, though lacking in elements for a pronounced stimulation of business sentiment, were nevertheless largely constructive.

"While trade movements remain conservative," said Dun's, "encouragement has been provided by the better sales totals recorded at some of the chief centers of distribution and the reopening in increasing numbers of small manufacturing companies in various sections of the country, with reports of recession in activity becoming fewer each week.

"The hesitation caused by the disorder in world trade and the disturbance in currency relationships have tended to obscure the more favorable earnings reports emanating from many industries for the final half of last year."

Bradstreet's cited views of leaders in banking, railroad, textile and other industries, as evidence of growing confidence that 1933 "offers sound opportunity for business advancement."

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks Irregular; rails firm.

Bonds: Irregular; industrials sag.

Curb: Irregular; list rallies from early dip.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling easy.

Cotton: Quiet; trade buying; local covering.

Sugar: Steady; firmer spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Unsettled; Russian-Japanese developments.

Corn: Steadier; better hog feeding basis.

Cattle: Steady, almost nominal.

Hogs: Ten to 15 cents higher; top highest since November.

FOREIGN

London — The features of the trading on the stock exchange today were the advances in gilt-edged securities due to increased investment buying and the strength in gold mining shares. Buying came from South African and local sources on the estimated increase in profits. Transatlantic issues were easy, especially Canadian Pacific. The closing was irregular.

Paris—Only a small business was transacted on the Bourse pending the outcome of the Chamber's budgetary debate. Canadian Pacific shares were noticeably weak. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—Trading on the Boerse was inactive and prices fluctuated narrowly. The market closed irregular.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 27	Last Jan. 26
200	Am Pneu	.45	.45	.45	.50
642	Am T&T	105¾	104	105	105¼
10	Big Sanf	7	7	7	7½
100	Big Sanf pf	48	48	48	..
50	Bos El	68¼	68¼	68¼	68
37	Bos & Alb	86¾	86	86¾	85¾
10	B&M A sta	12½	12½	12½	..
40	B&M pr pf	23	22½	23	23
244	Cal & Hec	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
161	E G&Fuel	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
247	E G&F pf	56⅞	56½	56⅝	56½
60	E Mass pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
20	Edison Elec	177	175½	175½	176½
200	Em Asso	5⅛	5	5	5
270	Gen Capital	18	18	18	18¼
420	Gen Elec Sp	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11¾
11	Gilchrist	3	3	3	..
160	Loew's Thea	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
951	Mass Util	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
35	Mergenthal	18½	18	18½	..
13	Mohawk	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
40	Nash	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	..
51	NE Tel	91	90	91	91
25	Nipissing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
175	Reece But	4½	4½	4½	..
50	Shawmut	7	7	7	6⅝
80	Stone Web	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9½
5	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30
435	Uni Shoe	37½	36¾	37¼	37
39	Uni Shoe pf	30½	30½	30½	31
25	Util Hyd	.50	.50	.50	..
18	Walth'm pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
	BONDS				
1000	Chi Jct 4s	89	89	89	..

Amusements

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IRREGULARITY MARKS TRADING IN LIVESTOCK

Cattle Most Changeable While Hogs Rise and Lambs Decline

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—The cattle market closed at the Union Stock Yards here with occasional advances and declines on different classes, weights and grades compared with a week ago, while hogs showed a short advance and lambs a big decline according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Departmenet of Agriculture.

Light steers and yearlings held about steady with a week ago, slight weakness being in evidence on some of the better grades while low grades ruled strong to 25 cents higher.

However, all steers with weight declined, the more weight the harder they were hit, most of them showing a full 25 cent break. Heavy steers arrived in excessive numbers, especially kinds scaling over 1500 pounds, several loads averaging more than 1700 pounds being included.

Heifers were slow and weak early in the period, but closed about steady. Lightweight cows ruled 10-15 cents higher, heavy offerings being slow and steady. Sausage bulls closed steady with a week ago and vealers advanced 50-75 cents. Little change developed in the replacement market.

Strictly choice long yearling steers topped at $7.25, only a few loads selling above $6.75 with bulk of the yearlings and light steers at $4-$6.50. Most heavy steers brought $3.75-$4.75, 1400 pounders topping at $6 early and $5.65 later. Several loads of 1550-1900 pound bullocks went at $3.65-$3.80. The best light heifers scored $6, heavies stopping at $5.50. Beef cows bulked at $2.50-$3, low cutters going at $1.90-$2.25. Weighty sausage bulls were quotable up to $3. Vealers topped at $7 late.

Hog prices closed mostly 10 cents higher than a week ago, the late top being $3.50. Bulk of the 170-210 pound averages sold at $3.10 and $3.45; 220-250 pounds, $3.25-$3.40; 260-290 pounds, $3.10-$3.25; 300-350 pounds, $2.90-$3.10; light lights, $3.25-$3.45; pigs, $3-$3.36; packing sows, $2.60-$2.70; smooth lightweights to $2.80.

Fat lambs and yearlings wound up 25-50 cents below a week earlier, while ewes held steady. Bulk of the better grade lambs sold at $5.25-$5.75, a few making $5.85 and $5.90. One-hundred pound lambs sold around $5. Yearling wethers brought $4-$5, and fat ewes $2.-$2.75.

McKENNA OPPOSES ENGLAND'S RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP)—Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed himself today as strongly opposed to England's return to the gold standard for the present.

"We should set aside at least for the time being all thought of returning to gold, either at the old parity or any new parity," he said in a speech as chairman at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank.

He told the stockholders he believed it would be possible to achieve a rise in the internal price level by monetary management, declaring that this opinion was not shaken by the frequent charge that reflation already has been tried and found wanting here and in the United States.

"If a rise in the internal price level could be achieved in this manner, he said, "it will not be evidence of that abhorrent thing—inflation. As a matter of fact, we have so much ground to recover that I confess that the thought of inflation, so long as it is controlled, does not alarm me.

"In these days the word is no longer a term of reproach, although some tender consciences find ease in using the innocent substitute 'reflation.'

"Controlled inflation, from being a remedy of fools or knaves, has become widely regarded as the best solution of our troubles, since it has become realized that a substantial rise in wholesale prices need have no more than a slight effect upon the cost of living."

BANKERS ASKED TO OPPOSE GLASS BILL

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP)—Savings banks and insurance companies were called upon by Francis H. Sisson, president of the American Bankers Association, last night to oppose the investment restrictions in the Glass banking bill.

Describing the proposed restrictions as "both novel and highly experimental," Mr. Sisson told the Eastern Regional Savings Conference that their effect would be "to renounce investment banking, rather than regulate it."

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK RAILROAD

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad reports for December, 1932, surplus after charges of $54,132, which compares with surplus after charges of $39,964 for December, 1931. For the full year 1932 the surplus after charges was $701,493, equivalent after deducting preferred dividends of $243,600 to $3.22 a share on the 141,792 shares of common stock (par $50). This compares with surplus after charges of $623,133 for 1931, equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.67 a share on the same amount of the common stock.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED

MONTREAL, Jan. 27—Preliminary statement of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31 shows income from production of $11,723,074, compared with $10,528,864 in 1931. Total income was $11,870,240, compared with $11,151,234 in 1931. Profit after charges and taxes, but before depreciation, was $4,024,585, compared with $3,686,490. Dividends were $3,690,000, compared with $3,444,000 in 1931.

RAILWAY & LIGHT SECURITIES

Railway & Light Securities Company reports for the 1932 calendar year net income of $325,043 after expenses, taxes and all other charges, compared with $412,141 in 1931. Preferred dividends paid during the year totaled $126,308 and common dividends $61,157, leaving $137,580 to be carried to earned surplus.

STEWART-WARNER CORP.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—The preliminary report of Stewart-Warner Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows a net loss of $2,445,197 after taxes, depreciation and charges, compared with a net loss of $1,830,171 in 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	61¾	61¾
Alb & Susquehanna 3½s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	31¾	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23¼	23¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10½	10¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	33
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86	85½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105¾	105½
Amer T&T 5s '65	105¾	105½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108	108
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34¾	34¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78½	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	73
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	76½	76½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87¼	87¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87½	87¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95¾	94¾
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80	80
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	73	72
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	50	49¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40	40
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85	84¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	55¼	55¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	62¾	62½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	28¼	27½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39½	39
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	66½	66½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	39½	39
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	45	44
Bklyn Ed gen 5s '49	107	106⅞
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	107	106¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93¾	93¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106¾	106⅝
Broadway & 7th Av Bk 5s '43	2¼	2¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	105¼	104½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42½	42
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	88	88
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	48½	48½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65¾	65¾
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	104	104
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	97	95⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	86¾	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86¼	86¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	91	90⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91½	90¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	103	102½
Can North deb 7s '40	103¾	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	65	64¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	74¾	74
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72½	71½
Can Pacific 5s '44	88	86
Can Pacific 5s '54	81¾	79½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	73	73
Cen District Tel 5s	107	107
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73¾	73¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85¾	85½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	27	27
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85¾	85¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	37¼	37½
Ches Corp 5s '47	69¾	69
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	92½	92¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103½	103½
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	93	92½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90	90
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97	96¾
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93	92¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11	11
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105¼	105½
Chicago G t West 4s '59	34¾	34⅝
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	45	44
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5½	5¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20¾	20⅛
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	38½	38½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	44	44
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17½	17½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11½	11
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	50	50
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24⅞	24¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	23¼	22⅞
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	13¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s 60	41	41
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	99¾	99¾
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	64⅜	63⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	42½	42
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99⅜	99⅛
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104½	104⅜
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	48	48
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45	45
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	65	64¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	69	69
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	80
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	53½	53⅜
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	85¾	85¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s' 52 May	85¼	84¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	95¾	95¾
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98¼	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	104¼	104
Con Gas 4½s '51	100⅝	100½
Con Gas 5s '57	104	103¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105⅝
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¼	1
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20¼	20
Del & Hudson 6½s	58⅞	58⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83⅞	83½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	92	92
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32⅝	32¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13½	13½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98½	98½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s' 52	102¾	102⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102⅝	102⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	82¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104⅞	104⅞
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73½	73½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	37	37
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	37	37
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27¾	26¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27½	27
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4⅜	4⅜
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	13	13
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100¾	100¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	52	52
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104	104
Goodrich 6s '45	46¾	46¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79½	79½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	83¼	82¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¾	100¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102¾	101¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59	58⅞
Houston Oil 5½s '40	50	49½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33	33
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	54	53¾
Ill Central 4s '53	44	43⅞
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	55	55
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37	37
Ill Centra CStL&NO 4½s '63	42	41½
Il Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45¼	44¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57½	56
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	18
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	66	66
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60¼	60¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29½	29¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34¼	34¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	31⅞	31¼
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww	83	83
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	50½	50
Kan city P & L 4½s '61	104¾	104¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	62	62
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	53	53
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	9¾	9
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	30¼	29½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	64	64
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93	93
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65⅞	64½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97 reg	77	77
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80	80
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	32¼	32¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	35	35
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	48	45
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70	68
Long Island rfg 4s '49	89¾	89¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31⅞	31½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	65½	65½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34½	34
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	33½	33
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96⅞	96⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¼	94¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79	79
Mil & Sparta 4s '47	38½	38
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	20	20
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	57½	57⅛
Mo Ill 5s '59	25	25
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84	84
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	39	39
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	72¼	72¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9¾	9
Mo Pacifis rfg 5s A '65	21¼	21¼
Mo Pacifis 5s F '77	22	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22	21¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21¾	21¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	21¾	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9½	8¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83	82¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	83	81¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	80	79½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106¼	106¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	90	89½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61⅝	61⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	61½	61½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	22	22
N O T & M 5s B '54	22	22
N O T & M 5½s '54	24⅛	24⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79⅝	79
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44	43½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	47¼	46¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	62½	62
NYC M C col 3½s '98	70	69½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18½	15½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17	17
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	12	11½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35	35
NY Edison 5s C '51	106¾	106⅝
NY Edison 5s B '44	106¾	106⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¾	114⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	42¾	42
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63½	62½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	81½	81
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	47
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	56½	56⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104	103½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103¼	103
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	107¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	105⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45⅞	45¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	69¾	69¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	98⅝	98½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	12	11¼
North Am Co 5s '61	87	87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	82¼	82
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	87	86⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105½	105½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59¼	59¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86¾	86½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	71	70½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	102½	102½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102½	102½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	22⅞	22⅞
Ore Short Line 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	86¾	86¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	22¼	22¼
Owens Ill Glass 5s	101	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	106
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	8⅝	8
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	29	28
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	9½	9½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	48	48
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	83	82
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94½	94
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99¼	98¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	89⅞	89⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	73	73
Penn Railroad 4½s	82¼	82¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	87¾	87
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	95	95
Penn Railroad 6½s	87	87
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	1¾	1¾
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	76	76
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	74½	74¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	90	89¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99	98¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	21¾	21¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	101½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	102	102
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 A	38½	38⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	68⅝	68
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23	22½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99¾	99½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105⅛	105
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74½	74½
Purity Baking 5s '48	62⅝	62⅝
Read rfg 4½s A '97	90	90
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	74½	74½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51¾	51¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	28	28
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106⅛	106⅛
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	10
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	7⅞	7¼
St. Louis & SF4½s 2d sta	7¼	7
Seabd AL 6s	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80	80
Shell Union 5s '47	78½	78½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79¾	79½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97¼	96½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¼	99¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68⅝	68⅛
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅛	106¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	52½	52½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	77
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49½	49
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	66¼	66½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20	20
Southern Ry con 5s '94	60	59¾
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27¼	26⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	14	14
Studebaker 6s '42	35	32
Tenn Cooper 6s B '44	55½	55½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95½	95½
Texas Corp 5s '44	89¼	89
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	100	99
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	52	52
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	51¼	51⅛
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	51⅛	51⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43⅛	43
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27	27
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	23	23
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Union El L & P 5s '57	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅞	99⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	85¼	85¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	92	92
United Biscuit 6s '42	98⅞	98
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	44½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71½	71½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	26½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	39	39
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61½	61½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	25⅞	25¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	15½	15½
Warren Bros 6s '41	42½	42½
Westchester Ltg 5s	110¼	110
Western Pacific 5s A '46	27¾	27½
Western Union 5s '51	52	51
Western Union col 5s '38	69	69
Western Union 6½s '36	67	67
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	37	36
White Sew Mach 6s '40	37	35
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	58½	58½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan27	Last Jan26
1st ¼s '47	102.26	102.24	102.24	102.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.30	103.18	103.18	103.20
US 3s '55	98.26	98.21	98.22	98.23
US 3⅛s '49	101.1	99.29	99.29	99.30
US 3⅜s '43 March	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.18
US 3⅜s '47	102.25	102.19	102..19	102.19
US 3⅜s '56	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.8
US 4s '54	106.29	106.26	106.27	106.26
US 4¼s '52	110.28	110.27	110.28	110.23

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	9½	9½
Antioquia 7s B '45	9¾	9¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	9½	9⅜
Antioquia 7s D '45	9½	9½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44⅛	44
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49⅛	49⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	48⅞	48¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	48⅞	48⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49¼	49
Australia 4½s '56	71⅞	71⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	75½	75½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	53	53
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¼	94¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	64⅞	64⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97½	97½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¼	105⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	48	47¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	64½	64⅜
Berlin Elec 6s '55	62	61⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4⅞	4⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4⅞	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	18⅜	18
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21¼	21
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	20½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	78	78
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29¼	29
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	18	17½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	18¼	18¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	22	22
Canada 4s	86½	86
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100	99⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101¼	101⅛
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	9¼	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9½	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8⅜	8¼
Christiania (City) 6s '54	85½	85½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	48⅞	48⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	36	36
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	35½	35½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	65¼	65¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	70	70
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	70½	70½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15⅞	15¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	26	26
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	74¾	74¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	91½	91⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39⅞	39½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14	14
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71½	71½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	53	53
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	99½	99½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	65	65
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101	101
French (Rep) 7s '49	121¼	121
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	124½
German 7s '49	85½	85¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68⅛	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	61¼	61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	61¼	61
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	69	68½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	52¼	51¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	61⅞	61⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	51½	51
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	85¼	85¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	63	62⅝
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	77½	77
Hamburg 6s '46	52⅝	52⅜
Helsingfors 6½s '60	59	59
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	30	30
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	54¼	54
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93	92⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅝	100½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	36	35⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	41	41
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98¾	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	58½	58¼
Karstadt 6s '43	35⅞	35¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11⅜	11⅛
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	63⅝	63⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89⅞	89¾
New South Wales 5s '57	74	74
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	84⅜	84⅜
Norway (King) 6s '52	85	84½
Nuremberg 6s' 52	50⅜	50⅛
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	39½	39½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	88	87
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	8	8
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5⅞	5¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	56⅜
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	67	67
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	16	16
Prusia 6½s '51	59	59
Prussia 6s '52	57½	57½
Rhine Main 7s '50	71	71
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	65	64½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	63½	63½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	63½	63½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	55	55
Rhinelbe 7s '46	62⅝	62⅜
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	12	11¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	11⅛	11⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¾	91⅝
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89	88¾
Roumania 7s '59	37	36⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	16	16
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	66¼	66
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	7½	7½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	19½	19½
Sydney 5½s '55	70	69½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96⅝	96⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105	105
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	32	32
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37¼	36⅞
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	12	10
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105⅞
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	97	97
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	55	54⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30¼	30⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	49	49

BROKERS' LOANS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $11,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 25 to a total of $378,000,000. This compares with $367,000,000 in the preceding week, with a low of $331,000,000 on July 27, last, and with $513,000,000 a year ago.

Loree Confidence In Central Road Is Established

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The price at which Delaware & Hudson acquired about 10 per cent or 500,000 shares of New York Central stock is understood to have been around the present level of 18. The stock sold as high as 257 in 1929.

Delaware & Hudson Co. is not under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and permission to acquire the stock was not necessary.

At the Central offices it was doubted that Mr. L. F. Loree controlled more than the 10 per cent purchased by the Delaware & Hudson Co. However, it is possible that Mr. Loree will have a strong voice in the management of Central.

It is estimated in the Street a third of Central stock is associated with Mr. Loree. If this is correct, it would not be surprising for him to seek the chairmanship of Central.

Mr. Loree must be convinced no receivership is likely for the Central Railroad despite its poor financial condition. It has bank and Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans of around $85,000,000. Last year it showed a deficit after charges of more than $18,000,000.

It is probable Mr. Loree has made arrangements with bankers for continuance of these loans. His purchase of the stock through J. P. Morgan & Co., Central's bankers, is indicative of this.

DROP IN BORROWING ON INSURANCE SEEN AS CHEERFUL FACTOR

Significant of an improving trend in economic conditions, the demand by policyholders for loans on their policies has been falling off in a satisfactory manner since the middle of 1932, M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, states in his annual report.

"For the last quarter of the year the demand for loans was about 62 per cent of the rate experienced during the nine months of acute financial crisis through which the entire country passed from October of 1931 to June of 1932," Mr. Linton says.

Assets of Provident Mutual at the end of 1932 stood at $261,387,000, as compared with $256,408,000 at the close of 1931, an increase of $4,979,000 for the year.

ERECTING CHICAGO'S BIGGEST SKYSCRAPER

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Marshall Field estate is constructing a 43-story testimonial to its conviction that prosperity is coming back.

Details were announced today of the estate's plan to go forward with erection of a $25,000,000 office building—the largest in the nation's second largest city.

It is the first major construction project started in Chicago's loop in more than two years and it replaces the world's first skyscraper.

Already prepared for occupancy are the wings of the building, rising 24 stories on LaSalle Street. By May 1, 1934, a third unit of 43 stories will tower in the center of the building.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ERIE

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$5,908,465	$6,116,941
Net oper inc	842,198	497,450
12 mos gross	73,746,074	90,153,601
Net oper inc	8,830,345	10,352,102

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$5,392,395	$6,810,968
Net op inc	374,581	207,944
12 mos gross	72,491,521	102,270,339
Net op inc	1,422,836	6,272,136

GREAT NORTHERN

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$4,055,775	$4,760,451
Net op inc	422,652	896,822
12 mos gross	55,549,246	77,087,454
Net op inc	1,296,551	12,669,420

ST. PAUL

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$6,581,513	$7,698,436
Net op inc	287,475	594,231
12 mos gross	84,900,833	111,423,772
Net op inc	*518,116	8,334,406

*Deficit.

DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD CORP.

	1932	1931
Dec gross	$1,881,589	$2,075,052
Net op inc	30,933	160,644
12 mos gross	23,225,154	30,672,041
Net op inc	15,538	4,279,682

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

	1932	1931
Dec gross	$2,461,887	$2,857,535
Net op inc	133,515	458,468
12 mos gross	30,357,469	39,441,832
Net op inc	2,507,208	4,224,783

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1932	1931
Dec gross	$1,020,995	$1,097,184
Net op def	84,691	157,864
12 mos gross	12,189,373	15,135,961
Net op def	1,283,337	1,700,501

*Income.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM

	1932	1931
Dec gross	$915,066	$1,382,069
Net oper def	12,483	*300,978
12 mos gross	12,554,433	17,950,372
Net oper def	186,791	*2,607,346

*Income.

ROCK ISLAND LINES

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$5,140,903	$6,208,122
Net op inc	219,957	*165,012
12 mos gross	70,780,027	99,069,563
Net op inc	4,048,229	12,924,007

*Deficit.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$1,226,327	$1,173,376
Net op inc	622,903	550,310
Surp aft chgs	390,675	268,146
12 mos gross	12,818,969	15,337,426
Net op inc	5,196,092	6,345,610
Surp aft chgs	2,074,399	3,256,504

BALTIMORE & OHIO

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$9,863,736	$11,580,833
Net op inc	1,841,567	813,328
12 mos gross	125,828,834	172,753,429
Net op inc	21,973,398	27,752,398

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.46⅝	.46⅝	.46⅛	.46⅝	— ⅛
May	.47⅝	.48	.47⅝	.47⅝	— ⅜
July	.48	.48⅛	.47⅞	.47⅞	— ¼
Corn					
September	.29¼	.29⅜	.28⅞	.29⅛	+ ¼
May	.28⅝	.28⅝	.28⅜	.28⅜	..
July	.28	.28⅛	.27⅞	.28¼	+ ⅜
Oats					
May	.17¼	.17¼	.17	.17⅛	..
July	.17⅜	.17⅜	.17¼	.17⅜	..
Lard					
January	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.82	
May	3.97	3.97	3.95	3.95	—.02

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.48½	.48	.48⅜	..
May	.48⅝	.48⅛	.46½	..
July	.47⅝	.46⅞	.47¼	..

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.42⅝	.42⅝	.42⅝	..
May	.41⅛	.40⅞	.41⅛	— ¼
July	.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛	— ⅛

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
10 †Ala Pow $7 pf	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Alum Co Am	50	50	50
1 Am Cit P & LA	28¾	28¾	28¾
9 Am Cit P&LB	5⅛	5	5⅛
1 Am C Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Am Cyan B	4½	4½	4½
2 Am Light & T	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
15 Am Sup Power	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1 Am Sup P 1pf	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Am Sup P pf	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
30 †Am Transformer	3	3	3
2 As G&EL A	2	2	2
3 Atlas Corp	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
B			
1 Blue Ridge	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Blue R cv pf (3h)	27½	27½	27½
8 Braz T & L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5 Br Am Oil Coup (.80)	7	6¾	6¾
1 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	22	22	22
C			
12 Cities Service	2⅝	2½	2½
†20 Cleve El Ill pf (6)	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Cons G Ut A	½	½	½
5 Cord Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
D			
1 Detroit Aircraft	¼	¼	¼
E			
2 East G&F 6 pf	57½	57¼	57½
1 East Sta Pow	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50 †East Util As A	22	22	22
27 El Bond & Sh	18½	18¼	18⅜
6 El Bond & Sh pf	41½	41	41
1 Elec Sh pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
50 Emp G & F 8 pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
F			
4 Fiat rcts	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Ford M Can A	6⅞	6½	6½
2 Ford M Fran	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Ford Mot Ltd	3¼	3¼	3¼
G			
5 Gen Aviation	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Goldman Sachs T	3	3	3
H			
1 Horn & Hard	17¾	17¾	17¾
I			
12 Imp Oil Can	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
1 Ind Ter Ill A	1½	1½	1½
1 Ins Co N Am	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Intercon Petrol	1/16	1/16	1/16
5 Internat Pet (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ital Superpow A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Ital Super deb rt	⅛	½	½
K			
1 Kolster-Brandes	⅛	⅛	⅛
L			
2 Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
1 Leonard Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 †Long Is Lt	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
M			
5 Merritt-C & S	½	½	½
1 Mohawk Min	10	10	10
N			
3 Nat Avia	7½	7½	7½
3 Nat Bellas Hess	¾	¾	¾
1 Nat Inves war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Nat P&L 6% pf	67¼	67	67
1 Nat Service	⅝	⅝	⅝
†25 NY Tel 6½ pf	115¾	115¾	115¾
11 Niag Hud Pow	14¼	14	14
6 Niag Hud A war	¾	¾	¾
1 Niag Hud C war	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Nipissing Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Noma Elec	2	2	2
2 Nor Pipe L	5¾	5⅝	5¾
†20 No West Yeast	120	120	120
1 Novadel-Ag	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
P			
1 Pan-Am Airways	26½	26½	26½
3 Pennroad	1½	1½	1½
1 Pa Wat & Pow	58½	58½	58½
2 Pioneer Gold	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 Pruden Inv	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
S			
†50 Savannah Sug pf	75	75	75
1 Schiff Co	7	7	7
1 Selected Indus	2½	2½	2½
1 Sel Ind (al ctf)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 Sel Ind pr pf	43¾	43	43¾
3 Sherwin-Wms	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 St Oil Ind (1)	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Stutz Mot Am	16½	16½	16½
50 Swiss-Am El pf	31¼	30½	30½
T			
2 Tampa El	25	25	25
5 Technicolor	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Teck-Hugh G	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1 Transcont Air	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Trans-Lux	1¾	1¾	1¾
U			
1 Unit Founders	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 United Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 Un Lt & Pow A	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1 Un Lt & P cv pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
50 U S Play Cd	11	11	11
1 Unit Verde	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3 Utility Equities	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Util Power & Lt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25 Wayne P cv pf	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 Woodley Pet	2	2	2
3 Woolwth Ltd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Ala Pow 5s'46	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Ala Pow 4½s'67	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
1 Aluminum Co 5s'52	94½	94½	94½
3 Am El&P 6s'57A	24½	24½	24½
10 Am G&E 5s 2028	90	90	90
10 Am P&L 6s 2016	59¾	59½	59½
1 Am Roll M 5s'48	48	48	48
3 Am Roll M 4½s'33	65¼	65¼	65¼
6 Appal El Pow 5s'56	96½	96½	96½
7 Ark P&L 5s'56	88½	88¾	88¾
10 As Elec 4½s'53	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
2 As G&E 5½s'38 in ct	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 As G&E 5s'50	26½	26½	26½
15 As G&E 5s'68	25⅝	24½	24½
3 As G&E 4½s'49 C	25	23¼	23½
14 As Rayon 5s'36	49	49	49
2 As Tel Co 5s'65 A	88½	88½	88½
5 As Tel Ut 5½s'44C	20½	20½	20½
1 As T&T 5½s'55 A	19	19	19
6 Balt&Ohio RR 5s F'96	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Bell T Can 5s'55 A	99	99	99
1 Bell T Can 5s'57B	98½	98½	98½
1 Bingh LH&P 5s'46	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Bost Con Gas 5s'47	105	105	105
1 Broad Riv P 5s'54A	46	46	46
1 Bflo G El 5s'39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
54 Can Pac 6s'42	86¼	84⅜	84½
9 Caro P&L 5s'56	71¾	71½	71¾
2 Catero Tr 5s'35	97	97	97
1 Cen Ariz L&P 5s'60	92¾	92¾	92¾
8 Cen Ill P S 5s'68G	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
1 Cen Ill PS 4½s'67F	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 Cen O L&P 5s'50A	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 Cen P&L 5s'56	61¾	61¾	61¾
12 Cen P Svc 5½s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Cen St El 5½s'54	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
4 Cen St P&L 5½s'53	38⅞	38¼	38¼
15 Chi Dist E 4½s'70A	84¼	84⅛	84¼
2 Chi J Rys&USY 5s'40	98	98	98
18 Cities Ser 5s'50	37½	36⅞	37
14 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	39	38	38¾
9 Clev E Ill 5s'39	105¼	105	105
2 Cleev Ry 5s'33	97½	97½	97½
3 Comwl Ed 4½s'57D	100	100	100
12 Comwl Ed 4½s'60E	99	98¾	99
9 Comwl Ed 4s'81F	91½	91⅜	91⅜
1 Commun P&L 5s'57	47¾	47¾	47¾
10 Conn Riv P 5s'52A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Cn GEL&PB 5½'52E	105½	105½	105½
1 Cn GEL&PB 4½'70H	105	105	105
7 ConGEL&PBa 4s'81n	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Con G Balt 4½s'54	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Con Gas Ut 6s'43 A	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
7 Consum P 4½s'58	104	103¾	103¾
9 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	59¼	59	59¼
2 Cont Oil 5½s'37	97½	97½	97½
6 Crane Co 5s'40	69	68	68
1 Cumb CP&L 4½s'56	90	90	90
3 Dall P&L 5s'52 C	102½	102½	102½
3 Den & Salt 6s'60	36	36	36
2 Det C Gas 6s'47 A	94	94	94
2 Det C Gas 5s'50 B	85¼	85	85
1 Dix Gulf G 6½s'37A	85	85	85
1 Duke Pow 4½s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Ed El Ill 5s '35	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Elec P&L 5s 2030	43	43	43
2 Empire Dis E 5s '52	48¼	47½	48¼
2 Emp O&R 5½s '42	43½	43	43½
9 Erie Ltg 5s '67	103	102½	103
4 Fed Wat 5½s '54	32½	32	32½
4 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	84	84	84
1 Fla P&L 5s '54	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
10 Gary E&G 5s '34 A	70	70	70
1 Gatin P 5s '56	68½	68½	68½
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '36	19	19	19
1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '33	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2 Gen W Wk 6s '44 B	13½	13½	13½
2 Geo Pow 5s '67	89½	89½	89½
5 Gillette 5s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 H'sack Wat 5s A '77	97½	97½	97½
4 Hall Pr 5½s '47 A	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 H'sack Wt Co 5s '38	101½	101½	101½
1 Hanna Co 6s '34	94	94	94
1 Ill Pw 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Ill Pw&L 5s'56C	67	67	67
1 Ill Pw&L 6s'53A	74	74	74
4 Ill Pw&L 5½s'54B	71	70½	71
2 Ind El 5s '47	89	88	88
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	24	24	24
1 Ind Svc 5s'63A	24	24	24
22 Indpls P&L 5s'57A	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
2 Indpls Wat 4½s '40	100	100	100
10 Intercon P8s63A ww	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
13 Int P Sec 7s'57 E	95	94⅝	95
1 Int P Sec 7s'52F	85	85	85
1 Int P Sec 6½s'55C	90	90	90
2 Inters Pow 6s'63	40½	40½	40½
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
5 Inters P Svc 5s'56D	78	78	78
1 Jer CenP&L4½s61C	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Jer CenP&L5s'47B	101	101	101
1 Jon&Laugh 5s'39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Kan P&L 5s '55A	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Kop Gas&C 5½s'50	81¾	81¼	81¾
10 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	86½	86½	86½
3 Lou P&L 5s '57	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Mass Gas 5½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	91½	91½	91½
3 Memph P&L 4½'78C	95½	95½	95½
15 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	95¾	95½	95¾
4 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	102	102	102
5 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	89	89	89
2 Minn P&L 5s '55	85¾	85¾	85¾
6 Mont LH&P 5s'51A	95¾	95¼	95¼
4 Narragan 5s '57 B	102⅝	102	102⅝
10 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
2 Nat Tea 5s '35	87	86	87
2 Neisner Bro 6s '48	25¼	25	25¼
3 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	65	64⅞	65
3 N Eng G&E 5s '50	57	57	57
7 N E G&E 5s '48	57	56½	57
13 NY P&L 4½s '67	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
13 NY St E&G 4½s '80	90⅞	90	90⅞
10 NY St G&E 5½s '62	100½	100	100
3 Niag Fall P 5s '59 A	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
4 Nor AmL&P 5½s'56A	44⅜	43¾	44⅜
12 NorIndPubS 5s '69	89	88½	88½
1 NorIndPubS 5s'66C	89	89	89
1 NorIndPS 4½s'70E	84	84	84
4 NorOhP&L 5½s '51	103	102¾	102⅞
1 NorOhTr&Lt 5s '56	100	100	100
2 Nor St P 4½s '61	96	96	96
4 Ogden Gas 5s '45	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Ohio Edis 5s '60	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
2 Ohio Pw 5s '52 B	103½	103½	103½
15 Ohio Pw 4½s '56 D	99⅛	99	99
2 Ohio Pub S 5s '54D	85	85	85
3 Okla G&E 5s '50	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
13 PacG&E 4½s'60F	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	104	104	104
1 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	106	106	106
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1 Pac Wes Oil 6½s '43	66	66	66
1 PenCenP&L 4½s '77	78½	78½	78½
3 Pen El 4s '71 F	71¾	70⅞	70⅞
1 PenOhEd 6s '50	79¾	79¾	79¾
8 Pen-OhEd 5½s '59B	76⅛	75	75
4 PenOhP&L 5½s'54A	102½	102½	102½
4 Pen Pow 5s '56	103	103	103
4 PenWat&P 5s '40	106	105¼	106
1 PenW&P 4½s '68 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 PeoGasL&C 4s '81B	91½	91½	91½
2 PeoGasL&C 6s'57C	105	105	105
1 PeoGasL&C 4½s'36	101	101	101
1 Phila El 5s '66	110	110	110
1 Phila El P 5½s '72	107	107	107
16 Pied El 6½s '60A	74	74	74
1 Pitts Steel 6s'48	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Potomc Ed 5s'56 E	88	88	88
4 Pb Sv NwK T 5s'55	106	106	106
2 Pub Sv N Ill 5s'56	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Pub Sv N Ill 4½'37G	107½	107½	107½
1 Pb Sv Okla 5sC'61	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Pub Sv Okla 5s'57D	74	74	74
2 Ps Sv Sub 5½s'49A	77	77	77
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s'50 C	65½	65½	65½
1 Pug Sd P&L 4½'50D	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
10 Rem Arms 5½s'33	98½	98½	98½
7 Roch Cen P 5s'53	45	44½	44½
3 StL Gas&C 6s'47	14	14	14
5 San Ant P Sv 5s'58B	82	82	82
2 S Dgo G&E 5½'60D	106	106	106
3 Seattle Lt 5s'49	49	49	49
1 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	61	61	61
1 Shaw W&P 4½'70D	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Shaw W&P 5s'70C	70½	70⅜	70½
2 Sheffield Stl 5½s'48	70	70	70
1 Sioux C G&E 6sA'47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 SEP&L 6s 2025 A	79½	79½	79½
1 So Cal Ed 5s'39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 So Cal Ed 5s'51	104½	104½	104½
7 So Cal Ed 5s'54	104½	104½	104½
2 So Ind Ry 4s'51	40	40	40
1 South Nat G 6s'44	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Sowest G&E5s'57A	80	80	80
1 Sowest G&E5s'57B	80	80	80
1 Sowest L&P 5s'57A	66	66	66
1 Std G&E 6s'35	63	63	63
7 Std G&E 6s '51	50	48½	48½
1 Sun Oil 5s '34	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Superpw Ill 4½s '68	78	78	78
3 Swift & Co 5s '40	95½	95½	95½
1 Tex El S 5s '60	88½	88½	88½
2 Tex Gas Ut 6s '45	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
12 Toledo Ed 5s '62	97⅜	97¼	97¼
1 Tri St T&T 5½A'42	104	104	104
4 Twin CRT 5½s'52 A	28¼	28	28¼
22 Union El 4½s '57	99⅜	98⅞	98⅞
2 Un Gulf Cor 5s '50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Unit El NJ 4s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Un L&P 6½s '74	51	51	51
3 U S Rub 6s '33	89¼	88¾	88¾
1 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	76½	76½	76½
2 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	54	53¾	54
3 Wisc P&L 5s '58 F	89¾	89	89
1 York Rys 5s '37	91	91	91

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	32	32	32
5 Baden C Mun 7s '51	49½	49½	49½
2 Buen Aires Pr 7½'47	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Buen Aires Pr 7s '52	23	23	23
1 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	62	62	62
8 Com Prv Bk 5½s '37	65⅝	65¼	65⅝
8 Danzig Port 6½s'52	53½	53½	53½
3 Ercole M El 6½'53A	73	73	73
2 Europ Mg 7s '67 C	35¾	35½	35¾
1 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	72	72	72
4 Fin R M Bk 6s '61	46	46	46
15 Ger C Mun 7s '47	57½	57⅛	57⅛
4 Ger C Mun 6s '47	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Gesfuerel 6s '53	64	64	64
1 Hanover St 6½s '49	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
4 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	80¼	80	80
11 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	40½	40	40¼
1 Maranh Brazil 7s '58	11	11	11
1 Prussia El 6s '54	66	66	66
2 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
4 Ruhr Huang 6½s '58	59½	58	58
1 Russian 6½s 1919	3½	3½	3½
15 Stinnes 7s '46	56	55½	55½
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	80⅛	80	80⅛
3 Vamma W Wks5½'57	70	69½	70

†Actual sales.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	25⅛c	25¾c	29⅞c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	½	½	3½@3¾
5 to 6 months	½@ ¾	¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅞@2¾
60 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅞@2¾
90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅞@2¾
4 months	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3⅛@3
5 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3⅜@3¼
6 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3⅜@3¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	3¾%
Short bills	¼@ 13/16	¾@ 13/16	4½@5¼
3 mos bills	¾@ 13/16	¾@ 13/16	4⅞@5¾
Bar gold	121s 5½d	121s 4½d	119s 3d
Bar silver	17d	17 1/16d	19 1/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.38½	$3.39⅝	$4.8665
Cables	3.38⅝	3.39½	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅝	.0390⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1388	.1388½	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1705	.1707	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4018	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1742	.1745	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5980
Spain—peseta	.0820	.0820	.193
Sweden—krona	.1843	.1845	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1933	.1935½	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2250	.2250	*
Shanghai—tael	.2875	.2875	*
India—rupee	.2562	.2570	.3650
Japan—yen	.2187½	.2120	.4984
Java—florin	.4026	.4026	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3975	.3975	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8637½	.8650	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3082	.3082	.4985

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 27—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 27	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.66	$.68¼	$.73¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.40	.40¼	.51⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.26½	.26½	.37½
Flour	3.65	3.70	4.40
Beef, family	11.50	12.00	17.00
Pork	14.25	14.50	17.50
Lard	.0470	.0475	.0640
Cotton, Mid Up	.0615	.0630	.0670
Zinc	.0300	.0300	.0290
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.07¼
Tin	.2312	.2337	.2180
Rubber	.03	.0312	.0431
Sugar	.0390	.0395	.0415
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Printcloths	.02⅛	.02¼	.03¾

O'NEAL EXPECTS FARM AID ACTS BEFORE MARCH 4

Wallace Favors Money Inflation to Restore Price Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 27—Farm allotment and rural credits reform as advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation are likely to be set up by congressional enactment before March 4, it was stated here yesterday by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation. Mr O'Neal spoke to 120 delegates at the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. H. A. Wallace of Des Moines, noted farm editor, declared the United States should inflate its currency to the same extent as England.

At a recent conference on Capitol Hill in Washington with Democratic leaders of the House and Senate, Mr. O'Neal said the Farm Bureau received an explicit promise that the rural credit program of the federation would be introduced in bills and rushed through before inaugural day.

"I feel certain that the farmer who is hard pressed with debts and mortgages will have federal legislation before March 4," said Mr. O'Neal. Confidence on this score, and also on that of surplus control, is strengthened by Mr. O'Neal's conference with President-Elect Roosevelt last week, he said. "This gives us a situation which is most helpful for the concluding weeks of the present session of Congress," Mr. O'Neal stated.

The farm mortgage relief program includes amendments to the National Bankruptcy Act, so farmers in debt, may, through county conciliation committees, adjust their debts to their present conditions, avoid foreclosures and keep their homes. It includes a federal farm mortgage refinancing corporation with $1,000,000,000 federal assets to refinance farm mortgages both inside and outside the Farm Loan System at lower interest rates and easier payments.

The program proposes liquidation and absorption of the joint stock land banks into the Federal Farm Loan System, and the repeal of those provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act which relate to the joint stock land banks, "all this to be done without injury to the coöperative federal land bank system and the National Farm Loan Associations."

Mr. Wallace declared the United States must adopt new rules for the banking system of the world. "These rules," he said, "must make it possible to maintain a stable price level from year to year. If the rest of the nations of the world are not ready for such rules, the United States should adopt them by itself."

"The first step," said Mr. Wallace, "is for the United States to inflate to the same extent as England. The next step is for the United States, England, France and Germany to hold a monetary conference and agree on uniform rules of procedure. At such a conference should be discussed the money problem, tariff, inter-governmental debts, tonnage quotas, currency quotas and all of the other things which are now so upsetting the world."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS sell from your home, guaranteed full-fashioned chiffon hosiery 39c a pair; make good living selling hosiery, lingerie at cut rate prices; fine commission; part time also. ROYAL CROWN HOSIERY CO., 76 Summer St., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St. or Garrison 9450.

114 FENWAY

4, 5, 6 rooms, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET

SUITES, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Furnished and unfurnished apartments. "SAVE TIME AND MONEY," "GO TO HIBBS," 241 West 13th. Open evenings. CHelsea 2-9613.

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383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants, hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MARBURY HALL, 164 W. 74th St., N. Y. C. JUST WHAT YOU WANT — 1-2-room apartments, handsomely furnished; reasonable; convenient subway, elevated, surface lines.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LOCUST ARMS

59 Locust Avenue

Overlooking Long Island Sound

7 Rooms—$150

Elevator apts., sun porches, dining alcoves, fireplaces, refrigeration included in rentals. Call or phone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

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Attractive 4-room apts., cross ventilation, electric refrigeration, dining alcoves, linoleum. Near station and stores; Town Beach privileges. Phone Rye 1500 or Scarsdale 472.

SCARSDALE, N. Y. (EASTCHESTER)

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SUPERB VIEW PARKWAY WOODS

On Garth Road—Elevator Apts.

Attractive 3-room apts. with sun porches, dining alcoves, cedar closets, electric refrigeration included in rental. Five minutes to station. On premises or phone Scarsdale 472.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 112th, Apartment 11—Lady desires to share sunny, 7-room furnished apartment with couple; elevator, Frigidaire; independent, refined surroundings.

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BOOK BINDING AND REPAIRING
Expert Work—Reasonable
F. KLABA, 236 E. 78th St., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

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NOYD & MOORE, dressmaking, alterations and remodeling; evening gowns and wraps; coats relined; fur work. 146 Mt. Auburn St., Univ. 6076.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

"A Service for Employers of Office Personnel" THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 106 Broadway, N. Y. C. Cortlandt 7-2363

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL DOULTON gold dinner set; value $350; sell at sacrifice. Telephone evenings, Aspinwall 1260 (Brookline, Mass.).

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO. — Porter 2600

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AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Stock or Mutual Companies. Time Payments.
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Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

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GROUPS for Little Folk, kindergarten and pre-primary; play in Central Park. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 W. 67th, N. Y. C. Su. 7-4950.

MILLINERY

SMART HATS
ALSO REMODELING. Pan-Hellenic House, 3 Mitchell Place, N. Y. C. El. 5-7300, Ext. 418.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Rent $50; practitioner in office mornings pays $25. For details Tel. Longacre 5-7731.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS - Unusual gifts. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Tel. Laf. 4308.

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SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

PRINTING

FINE job printing by conscientious craftsmen. May we estimate? HANCOCK PRESS, 80 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 1165.

RADIO SERVICE

INSTALLATION REPAIRS
ALFRED R. STARR
RADIO ENGINEER
SPECIALIZING IN NOISE REDUCTION
Academy 2-3263 216 West 102nd St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Dutch colonial home, 2 years old, 6 rooms, sun parlor, 2-car garage, etc.; restricted location; 8 minutes from station. J. W. HAINES, 21 Brookfield Place. Tel. 784.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALESMEN in New York State cities, sell popular, fast-moving jig saw type picture puzzles to dealers; buy outright, long profit. Write Box G-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

SELL quality chocolates to your acquaintances and friends and build profitable business yielding liberal commissions; large repeat business; protected territories. A. H. STRENG, Ming Toy Sweets, 28 West 15th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEW YORK CITY, 151 W. 76th St.—Large, sunny room, private bath, unusual table, friendly home. Sus. 7-9224.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up. Apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave., Near Mass.—Furnished or unfurnished room in apartment; privileges. Tel. Comm. 4178 after 5 p. m.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. Com. 8177.

BOSTON—Front room, kitchen privileges; good atmosphere, near church; $7 per week. Tel. Commonwealth 6189.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large well-furnished room, morning sun, in private family; reasonable. Aspinwall 5570.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Comfortable outside room in apartment with adult family; reasonable; convenient to D. L. & W. Tel. Or. 4-2788.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—In attractive home, two large rooms, private bath; adjoining Christian Science church. New. 9-8824.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3325 86th St.—Large furnished room for business woman, private bathhouse. HAV. 4-0509.

NEW YORK CITY, 412 West 110th—Modern, newly decorated, newly furnished studio type; Frigidaire; housekeeping; $5 and up. FOSTER, Academy 2-6217.

NEW YORK CITY, 350 West 110th St.—Lady will share pleasant home, 1-2 ladies, couple. Telephone Academy 2-0942 (Apt. 36).

N. Y. C. (86th), 2345 Broadway—Sunny corner room adjoining bath, charming atmosphere, near church; excellent transportation; owner's home. JACKSON.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive, Columbia. Cath. 8-8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 206 W. 95th St.—Attractive room, running water, quiet; near subway, park and Drive; elevator. (Apt. 5-A.)

NEW YORK CITY, 526 West 143rd St.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; private house. BAILEY.

SALEM, MASS.—Furnished room in private family, suitable for lady or gentleman; meals if desired; centrally located. Phone 1838. Address Box 82.

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COSMETICS — High grade cosmetic house desires the services of a few attractive, well educated young women, full or part time work, liberal commission, for New Jersey, North of Trenton, Long Island, Staten Island, Metropolitan Area, Westchester. MARY LAWTON BOARDMAN, 21 East 57th Street, New York City. Wickersham 2-7186.

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COLORED MAN, first-class cook, would like place with small family; can drive. H. McNAIR, tel. GAR. 0720 (Roxbury, Mass.)

HARVARD graduate, B.S. degree, industrial chemistry, desires position. JUSTIN L. REX, 204 Washington Avenue, Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 0547-M.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

EXPERIENCE and study qualify me for room clerk, housekeeper, food superintendent, care of children in groups. GLADYS RUSSELL, 109 Kenilworth Rd., Merion, Penna.

POSITION as companion or attendant. MISS WILLENA REID, 91 Pine St., Waltham, Mass. Wal. 0188-W.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Law, real estate, motion picture; knowledge of switchboard. R. FORMA, 160 W. 87th St., N. Y. City; Schuyler 4-7531.

SECRETARY, typist, stenographer desires position northern N. J. or N. Y. C. MISS IRVING, 154 Dalton St., Roselle Park, N. J, Roselle 4-2073-W.

WANTED—Sewing or repairing to do in your home or to be called for and returned; will gladly do any kind of part-time work. MRS. E. L. SMITH, 15 Ridge Street, Roslindale, Mass. Parkway 2385.

WANTED—Position as houseworker for business couple or infant's or child's nurse; best of references. 9521 102nd St., Ozone Park, N. Y.; phone Virginia 7-1839.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
Teacher of Piano
62 Huntington Rd., East Milton, Mass. Blu. 9754
Lessons at Studio or at Pupil's Home

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE—Lecture courses, class or private. MISS F. BLANCHARD, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Lexington 2-6880

IRMA WILLIAMS, VIOLINISTE
Available as soloist for Concerts, Musicales, etc. Artistic Instruction. All Grades Accepted. 1729 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Buckminster 2-0425

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $85; rental $5 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 334 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 8390.

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3131.

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
18 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3286.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

INSURANCE

CLAIM adjusting in Hudson Valley and Catskills, New York State; 21 years' experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Eight acres with 400 Avacado trees 3 years old, well located, good soil and water. Spanish bungalow modern, 2-car garage. MRS. E. RYDER, P. O. Box 197, Lakeside, Calif.

SUMMIT N. J.—Business compels change in location; will sell $14,000 9-room home for $10,500; mortgage $8000; well-shrubbed lot 75x194; commuting New York. OWNER, 16 Mountain Ave. Telephone Summit 6-1043.

TACOMA, WASH.—Here is your opportunity to buy good homes at very low prices. We are settling an estate of 20 houses, 4 to 7 rooms, from 2 to 5 lots; one 2-acre home, fine garden soil; all in Tacoma; also one 2-acre tract at Pacific City; $1200 to $3500, easy terms. G. H. PALLIES, Executor, 5230 So. M St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Backed by several years of consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; also opportunities to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 331, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAINE

AUBURN

Flowers and Plants to Brighten the Home

HYACINTHS—25c, 50c, 75c
CYCLAMEN—75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
CINERARIAS—75c

GEO. M. ROAK CO., *Florists*
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG. Tel. 980

You May Depend on Us to Help You With Your
SHOE, RUBBER and OVERSHOE REQUIREMENTS
VARNEY'S SHOE STORE
50 COURT STREET

BANGOR

Rines-Ho.
43 MAIN STREET
Coats Dresses Hats
Also Gloves, Bags and Accessories
THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
Dependable Jewelers and Quality Merchandise

C. E. LEACH & SON
Meats and Provisions
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
26 MAIN STREET
HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

Fancy Line of Fresh Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
JONES'
SEAFOOD MARKET, Inc.
49 PICKERING SQUARE Phone 6422

CATELL'S
Fruits, Nuts and Produce
Wholesale and Retail
89 CENTRAL ST. BANGOR MAINE

LEWISTON

Home Baked Beans
Pea Beans—Yellow Eyes—Kidneys
BROWN BREAD
READY SATURDAY NOON
Lewiston Home Bakery
131 LISBON STREET
Auburn Home Bakery, 182 Court St., Auburn

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
Lamey-Wellehan
LEWISTON

WE SELL
Cities Service Heating Oils
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and LubricatingOils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
College and Sabattus Streets Tel. 3750

Ocean Spray Cranberry Juice Cocktail
25c full pint bottle
Hanson's Valencia Orange Juice
10c can *(equal to the juice of 4 oranges)*
FRED I. WILLS
50 ASH STREET Tel. 1000

For the Sunday Night Lunch
All Kinds of Cooked Meats in GLASS
Olives—Sandwich Spreads—Sardines
Richelieu Canned Fruits—Cookies, etc.
BOSTON TEA STORE
18 LISBON STREET Tel. 153

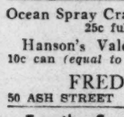
PORTLAND

Let's Talk About SPRING!

The very essence of the store reveals SPRING. Each day sees the arrival of NEW things, telling us that another season is dawning. Of course, we're interested in what is NEW and we believe that you are, too. So, shop Owen, Moore's every day to keep in touch with "what is new."

OWEN, MOORE & CO.
PORTLAND STATE OF MAINE

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST
Both famous for Quality Food and service
When in Portland give us a call.



ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
New Spring Models
Forest 4364
142 HIGH STREET
New Congress Building

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

OUR SPRING BLOOMS Are at Their Best—Now
A colorful assortment, $1.50 and up.
Phone or visit
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVENUE Arl. 3090, 3091

GODDARD'S MARKET
Face Rump 29c lb; Boneless Sirloin 39c lb
Pot Roast 23c lb
Chickens, 5 to 6 lb average, 25c lb
Fresh Turkeys, 27c lb
1377 MASS AVE. ARL. 1700

BELMONT

The Sweet Shop
Starting this week our ice cream will be made on our own premises.
27 LEONARD ST., BELMONT CENTRE
Belmont 3896

P. R. WINTERS
Plumbing and Heating
HARDWARE
84 Trapelo Road Belmont 1540
31 Leonard Street Belmont 3762

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Commonwealth 4330 Advertising Records

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Spector's
PERMANENT WAVES now at special price; one wave $5.00, two persons together $8.00. Our system is the last word in comfort.
SPECTOR'S BEAUTY SALON
120 Boylston Street, Boston Tel. HAN. 9358

Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
Are a combination of skill and honesty.
MANIFOLD SUPPLIES COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS
161 HIGH STREET

Harriet R. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving. Marcel and Finger Waving. Haircutting. Shampooing. Manicuring. Facials.

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston St.
Han. 0318

LAMPERT'S TAXI
Pierce-Arrow Cars
Day and Night Service
Office 94 Hemenway St., cor. Westland Ave.
Kenmore 7700
Careful and Courteous Drivers

Madame Vera Alexandra
Beauty Culture
Latest Scientific Methods
BERKELEY BUILDING, ROOM 214
420 BOYLSTON ST. Tel. Kenmore 3936

EXPERT
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
at moderate prices.
HERMAN D. PAGE
Watches Diamonds Jewelry
373 Washington St. Tel. Han. 8385, Boston

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Ferrone
QUALITY CLEANSING
Furs altered, relined and repaired
703 CENTRE STREET Jam. 3860

Battery and Radio Service
WILLARD BATTERIES
HENRY F. HOUGHTON
Established 1923
1 Green St., *cor. Centre St.* JAM. 5050-W

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
1310 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. HIghlands 7330

BRAINTREE

H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Wholesale and Retail
SAMPSON AVE. Phone 63
BRAINTREE, MASS.

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a

FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

HENRY'S BEAUTY SALON
1414 BEACON ST. Bro. 1000
Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

CAMBRIDGE

Russell R. Cameron
PLUMBING and HEATING
HARDWARE
26 BRATTLE ST. University 6760

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

JAMES F. BRINE INC.
HARVARD SQUARE

Harris Tweed Suits...$20
Gray Cheviot Suit....$17
(2 pair trousers)
Cambridge Gray Suit..$18
Extra Trousers..... $3
OPEN EVENINGS

Frederics Wave Shop
HATTIE V. MOHR, Prop.
1384 Mass. Ave. Univ. 8678
Harvard Sq. Up one flight
Genuine Frederics Vita-Tonic Permanents $5
Monday and Wednesday Special
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 75c
Beautiful, Lasting Permanents, Each an Original Creation

DRESSES—COATS
MILLINERY
Reduced for immediate clearance
A. C. Keith & Co. Sportswear
New Spring Merchandise Arriving Daily
HARVARD SQUARE

JONES DAINTY SAUSAGE
"The best place to market after all"
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
FREE DELIVERY—PORTER 2200

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES
HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
are a few of the many national brands carried by
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQ.—Tech Branch, 76 Mass. Ave.

Brattle Sq. Florists
29 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 10116
FLOWERS for Members F. T. D. ALL OCCASIONS
Gomati Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 4188

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1933
Demonstration of Golden Buck Products
Welsh Rarebit—Corn Chowder—Chop Suey
Frank P. Merrill Company
1673 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNI. 5600-1-2

Socially Correct Confections
Salted Nut Meats Our Specialty
Special Theatre Packs, 20c
After Dinner Mints, ½ lb. 35c
Petite Chocolates, ½ lb. 50c
Ice Creams—College Ices—Luncheons
Fiske's Candy Shops
HARVARD SQ. PAYSON PARK
CAMBRIDGE BELMONT

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Colburn, Jeweler
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
Fine Repairing in All Its Branches
14 BOYLSTON STREET, HARVARD SQ.

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES
GUARANTEED LIFE INCOME
SINGLE OR ANNUAL PREMIUM BASIS
LIFE AND ENDOWMENT INSURANCE
ASK US FOR PARTICULARS
WHITING & MORRIS
1374 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. PORter 1380

FALL RIVER

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
198 SOUTH MAIN STREET

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

RICE & CO.
Costume Jewelry
Genuine Crystal Necklaces, $1.75 up
Jewelers nearly 75 years.
350 MAIN STREET

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs.
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 739

Penny Bryn Shoppe
558 MAIN STREET Tel. 1954
Have you tried our Sultana Cake, Swedish Fruit Bread, or Eclairs? Stop and have a hot drink with us.

"Dr. Chases" and Simplex Shoes
for Children of All Ages
Prices Range From $1.75 to $2.95 pr.
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET

CHANGE in SCHEDULE of NEW ENGLAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Beginning FEBRUARY 6 advertisements from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island will be published on Monday instead of Friday as heretofore. *Massachusetts Advertisements will continue to be published on Friday*

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

FRAMINGHAM

Framingham Trust Co.
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vaults
BANK BY MAIL
Small Accounts as Well as the Larger Ones Are Cordially Solicited.

Henry L. Sawyer Co., *Hardware*
WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint Makes Possible ONE DAY PAINTING
84 CONCORD STREET

FRAMINGHAM — NATICK

Letter Heads
$3.00 per thousand
Size 8½x11 Inches—White Sulphite Bond
MULTIGRAPH CIRCULAR LETTER WORK
GENERAL COMMERCIAL PRINTING
Natick Printing Co., Natick, Mass.
45 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

GREENFIELD

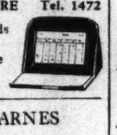
Groceries Meat Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield. Mass.

HAVERHILL

Best Quality Meats and Groceries
at
TAYLOR'S MARKET
18 Winter St. Tel. 230

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
GENERAL LAUNDERERS
50 Middlesex Street, BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

The Stationery Shop
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE Tel. 1472
Diaries and Calender Pads for the New Year
Jig-Saw Puzzles For Sale and To Rent
Lending Library



FRANK E. BARNES
INTERIOR—ARCHITECTURE—DECORATION
SPECIAL CLEARANCE
PRICES ON LAMPS AND FURNITURE
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

HINGHAM

Dykeman's Drug Store
Why not help your boy or girl win a prize in our Community Club contest? Be sure to ask for coupons.

HOLYOKE

A Stroke of Good Fortune!
Winter Coats
that were formerly $35
$24.75

THESE reductions offer you REMARKABLE SAVINGS! Coats with selected fur sets, silk linings, warm interlinings and of dependable STEIGER QUALITY! Women's and misses' sizes.
Coat Shop—Third Floor
STEIGER'S
STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
259 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

NAPOLEON BAIL'S CLEARAWAY SALE
Good Values in
Women's Shoes.....$1.89 to $3.39
Men's Shoes.....$2.39 to $3.89
168 HIGH STREET

LAWRENCE

Formal Dance Frocks
$10.75 $16.75
Charming jacket frocks—sequins—beads—and the loveliest colors! Red, green, blue, black, white and beautiful combinations.
THIRD FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

CANDY NOVELTIES
for
ST. VALENTINE'S DAY
Chocolate and Sugar Hearts
Decorated and Plain. All sizes.
We make them.
Junkins the Candy Maker
427 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

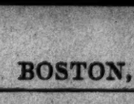
MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service



Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

Saws, Knives, Axes, Hatchets, Scissors, etc., Sharpened. We repair Bicycles, Baby Carriages, Children's Vehicles and other articles too numerous to mention.
FISKE BROS.
8-10 DEPOT SQUARE

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

New Electric Floor Sander to Rent
Planes and smooths old or new floors quickly and easily.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVENUE Tel. LEX. 0300

LOWELL

Special in Men's Gloves
Pigskins, Buckskins, Capeskins and Chamois Gloves, Sold for $2.50 and $2.98 and $3.98
Now $1.59
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

YES—WE SELL
Heinz Products, Gerber's Strained Vegetables, Clapp's Baby Foods, Ivory Salt—Postum — Friend's Beans — Burnett's Extracts—Campbell's Soups and other popular products
BROCKELMAN'S MARKETS
Fitchburg, Lowell, Nashua, Gardner Leominster, Clinton and Worcester

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

Elmore J. Chamberlain
BROKER
ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
21 FLORENCE AVE. Phone 4896

LYNN

TWIN VIRTUES
If you incline toward high quality but demand exceptional values, you will be completely satisfied with these two virtues as expressed in Gifford's furniture and prices.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET STREET LYNN

Stocktaking SALE
Women's and Misses' Coats and Dresses Greatly Reduced
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. LYNN

WOMEN'S
"Kush-In-Eze" SHOES
at a new low price
$2.45
BASEMENT
T. W. ROGERS CO
272-282 UNION STREET, LYNN

JACKSON & PHILLIPS
Incorporated
PRINTERS
FIVE FIFTEEN WASHINGTON ST.
LYNN Breakers 4956

LAMPER'S
PENN. ANTHRACITE
NEW ENGLAND COKE
3 CENTRAL SQUARE, LYNN

COAL—COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

Dyer's Auto School
A Safe Place to Send Your Loved Ones to Learn to Drive
24 SILSBEE ST., LYNN Tel. Breakers 3007
6 GROVE ST., Cor. LOWELL ST., READING Tel. 0982

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

Keep your rooms bright and cheerful
with flowers or plants selected from our large assortment. We also carry greeting cards for all occasions.
WILLIAM A. SULLIVAN, *Florist*
300 Pleasant St., Malden Phone 4680

MILLINERY
Distinctive Styles for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

Permanent Waving
EUGENE *REALISTIC*
Including Shampoo and Finger Wave
RUTH E. ASH
BEAUTY CULTURE
442 MAIN ST. Tel. 2797

MEDFORD

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

Medford Sq. Meat Shop
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Headquarters for Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkey
Native Fowl and Chicken at Lowest Market Prices
8 FOREST STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 3310

"Say it with Flowers"
WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
242 HIGH STREET Mystic 3330

Established 1892
J. C. MILLER, JR.
Job Printing
7 Lauriat Place, Medford, Mass.
Telephone Mystic 0780

GIFTS *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
24 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

MEDFORD RADIO SERVICE CO.
William E. Holdich, *Manager*
Prompt SERVICE *Complete*
No charge for inspection
11 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3186

MELROSE

ONE DOLLAR
Per Ton Discount for CASH
Cleercoal, Anthracite and Ovoids
Highest Quality—Fuel Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

MILTON

Coal, New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

MILTON SAVINGS BANK
62 ADAMS STREET
BRANCH—376 GRANITE AVENUE
EAST MILTON
Interest Begins the 5th of Each Month

NEEDHAM

Needham National Bank
Resources Over a Million Dollars
CHECKING, SAVINGS, CHRISTMAS AND TAX CLUB ACCOUNTS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

NICKERSON
MEN'S—BOYS' STORE
Dependable Merchandise
Satisfaction Guaranteed
No Exaggerations or Misrepresentations.
Courteous, Conscientious Service

NEW BEDFORD

Write or Phone
Case Life Associates
For information about life insurance and
ANNUITIES
Everett B. Case—Alice S. Case
43 Merchants Bank Building
Clifford 261

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

CHERRY'S NEW BEDFORD
SALE—
Magnificent Fur Trimmed Coats in a great choice at
$28—$38—$59.75
Second Floor

Willey's Inc.
UNION STREET at 250
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

WALK-OVER SHOES
CANCELLATIONS JOBS—SAMPLES REJECTS
$4.95
236 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
199 UNION STREET

NEWBURYPORT

SERVE FISH
At Least Once or Twice a Week and Buy FRESH from
THE TARPON FISH MARKET
INN STREET

NEWTON

Radio Repairing
Expert Work On All Types of Sets, at Reasonable Rates.
For Prompt and Efficient Service Call
New. No. 7945 or Aspinwall 4499
Donald W. Gunn
209 WASHINGTON STREET

Elmwood Tailors and Cleansers
74 ELMWOOD STREET New. No. 5095
All Kinds of Tailoring and Cleansing at Moderate Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
KNOX GELATINE

LINNELL'S FISH MARKET
Strictly Fresh Sea Food
2210
West Newton 2211 1247 Washington St.

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 1560
13 Main Street, Watertown
Tel. Middlesex 0081
Bridge Street, Bemis
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

323 Walnut St.
Opp. Madison Ave.
Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900
at any hour—day or night

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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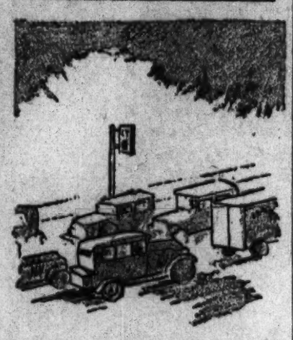

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Figures for 1932 reveal that 21,000,000 passenger cars were in operation in the United States—or one car for every six persons. The past three years caused a shrinkage in car licenses of less than 10 per cent.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Gold Beach, Ore., apparently is not the only unincorporated county seat town in the United States, as Superior, Mont., also has a similar claim to fame?

A 13-pound platinum nugget, considered the largest in the world, was recently taken from the Isevsk mines in the Ural mountains?

Among Americans appearing in the British "Who's Who for 1933" is Will Rogers—his name being listed in the volume as "William Penn Adair Rogers"?

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

Let this be a warning to all fond mothers who call young sons by names other than their given names. A Mount Vernon mother has—or did have—a habit of calling her six-year-old son "mister." The other afternoon she returned home about five o'clock and, hearing what she thought was her son playing about upstairs, she called out loudly, "Mister, shall I cook you a nice dinner?"

There were a few minutes of silence, and then, to her amazement, came the answer in a deep voice:

"That would be mighty nice, lady, but my wife expects me home tonight."

Hurrying up the stairs, she found a painter who had been employed by her husband.—*New York Sun.*

The Audience

"My first tour began at Slocum," related the pantomime comedian, "and I remember singing songs of my own composing."

"Was the audience complimentary?" queried his friend.

"I cannot tell you that," was the answer, "but I remember his ticket was."—*Tit-Bits.*

Another Question

A club of eccentric young men had for one of their rules that on Tuesday evenings any man who asked in the clubroom a question which he was unable to answer himself should pay a fine of 10 shillings. One evening Tomkinson asked: "Why doesn't a ground squirrel leave any dirt round the top of his hole when he digs it?"

After some deliberation he was called upon to answer his own question.

"That's easy," he said. "The squirrel starts at the bottom and digs up."

"All very nice," suggested a member, "but how does it get to the bottom?"

"That's your question," answered Tomkinson.—*Answers.*

Liberal

"George is a very promising young man."

"Yes, I understand he has been engaged to four girls in the last month."

Humorist

Lady: "What, Charles? The car broken down? How very annoying! I've a most important call to make. What shall I do?"

Chauffeur: "Well, ma'am, there's the back of my motorcycle, if you'd like to go on that."

Overheard

Wife (scanning advertisements): "I see there's a sale of berets at Lacey's."

Hub: "What kind of berries, strawberries?"

Wife: "No, silly! I mean women's hats."

Hub: "Oh, squawberets."

Clear

Professor: "Is the subject clear to all now?"

Voice From Rear: "As clear as mud."

Professor: "Fine. Then it covers the ground."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THE *eternal life, the life of faith, is simply the life of the higher vision.*
—DRUMMOND

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Quick-long" vowels (E. C.)—The inquirer asks:

What sanction is there for naming the vowels "quick-long" that are marked with the suspended bar? I like the name but would prefer "long-quick." Please let me know if there is any preference in name, and why. (Examples: evict, unite, obey.)

The publishers of Webster's refer to this vowel (marked with horizontal line with short, perpendicular line dropping to the center—an inverted T) as "half-long." The name is designed to indicate that the vowel so marked has all the initial quality of the long vowel, but that the sound is abandoned at the "vanishing point" (long *a*, for instance, tends to vanish into *e*). The "half-long" *a* is necessarily held only about half as long as the long *a*.

Since, however, "half-long" might give the impression of a vowel with half of the quality of the long vowel, instead of half the quantity, we coined the term "quick-long," indicating that the vowel has the sound of the long vowel, but it must be uttered quickly. The publishers of Webster's have been agreeable to this nomenclature.

Girl, bird, ever (E. C.)—The inquirer asks:

How do you indicate the pronunciation of the vowels over which there is customarily a tilde or wave?

The vowel in *girl* and *bird* is *accented* and has the sound of the circumflex *u* as in *urn* (the vowel being marked diacritically with a caret above it). The second vowel in *ever* is *unaccented* and is marked with the tilde, its value being as in *maker* (the clipped sound, so to speak, of the circumflex *u*).

Extemporaneous, impromptu (E. C., who inquires the difference between "extemporaneous speaking" and "impromptu speaking")—Both agree in being spoken without benefit of manuscript or notes. The thought of preparation is not, however, excluded from "extemporaneous," while the impromptu speaker gives out something without preparation, on the spur of the moment.

We are reminded of a pubic meeting addressed by one of the editors of the Monitor, and by one of the directors of The Mother Church. The editor prefaced his remarks by saying, "I shall speak to you extemporaneously." The Director, who followed the editor on the program, announced as he unfolded his manuscript, "We directors are too busy to prepare an extemporaneous address."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Merkle, Texas

A FARMER near here had seen better days, but one lean year after another had left him, his family, and farm in a very poor condition. And he was not alone—all the neighboring farmers seemed in the same condition two years ago; for want of feed, the stock were suffering. The farmer decided that, rather than see the stock starve, he would turn them in on his one crop, an oat field. He also invited all the neighbors to turn in their stock on his field.

As the winter went on, the neighbor's oat fields grew and were beautiful, whereas this farmer's crop was kept close to the ground; however, there was a fine healthy lot of cattle, horses, and mules to be seen in his field.

Late spring brought a very hard freeze and destroyed all the oat fields in that community except this one that had been kept down by the stock. (This had caused the roots to spread until there was a solid mat.) The stock was then removed, as spring was bringing forth other growth for them, and with perfect weather conditions the one oat field grew and a more beautiful field was never seen—and it produced a goodly yield.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 97

Operas

Prepared by Ann Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

By three maidens guarded
The bright metal gleams,
To gain which the dwarf
Renounces love's dreams.

2.

Each glamorous measure
The senses beguile;
Love, sacrifice, peace,
On the banks of the Nile.

3.

In musical setting,
See old Titipu,
With geisha girls dancing,
And bright lyrics too.

4.

The minstrel and knight
Joins the pilgrims' procession,
And finds sacred love
The priceless possession.

5.

Mid music and action,
This patriot brave
Clove the fruit to the heart,
His son's life to save.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your list to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number. "Rime-O-Grams No. 97."

Rime-O-Grams No. 87

Biblical Places

Published Jan. 6
ANSWERS

1
With freshest of waters
It feeds a salt sea;
A paradox surely
This river must be.
(The River Jordan.)

2
Beside the Euphrates
It rose in proud might;
But now only pity
Its ruins excite.
(Babylon.)

3
In sackcloth it turned
From its riotous path,
And escaped for a time
Devastation and wrath.
(Nineveh.)

4
On Palestine's page
For ages enrolled,
It stands without rival—
This ancient stronghold.
(Jerusalem.)

5
As the world's oldest city
It long has been classed;
But another, they say
Its age has surpassed.
(Damascus.)

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Miss P. R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Robert Franklin, Chicago.

Note: On second thought, the names of those who mentioned "Dr" on No. 5 might well have been included. Also "Enoch" (see Gen. 4:17).—Ed.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. B. Club Cracks a Hard Nut

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE boys of the Garden of Boys Club were all ready and waiting. Mr. Smith had said that his station wagon would pick them up at a certain corner at 10 o'clock sharp on Saturday morning, and Mr. Smith was a good business man who kept his word. So there they all were at the schoolhouse corner, ready and waiting—Jack Beanstalk, Johnny-jump-up, Joe-Pye Weed, and little Sweet William. The fifth member of the club, Robin, Mr. Smith's grandson, who lived with his grandfather in the country, was to come in the station wagon and ride back with them.

Just as the clock struck 10, the wagon came in sight, and Mr. Smith himself was driving it. In they all piled, and were just about to drive away when something hit the side of the car with a sharp bang.

"What's that!" said Mr. Smith, turning quickly just in time to see a boy running around the schoolhouse corner.

Jack Beanstalk's face grew red, and he doubled up his fist hard. "Just wait till I catch him," he said. "That's Tad Moore. Yesterday he chased little Sweet William. He doesn't like the boys of the G. O. B. Club, and he thinks we're afraid of him. I'll show him!"

"H'm," said Mr. Smith, "so that's the matter, is it? Well, that's a hard nut to crack, but I think we can find a way."

It was a beautiful, clear winter day. There had been a light fall of snow in the night, and, as they left the city streets, the country looked lovely—white and clean and sparkling, as the sun shone on it. The boys chatted together, but Mr. Smith didn't talk much, for he was a careful driver. Only once he asked Jack Beanstalk whether he had ever seen a pitch pine tree with cones on it. Jack said he had not, and neither had any of the other boys, except Robin.

"What is it like?" asked Joe-Pye Weed.

"I can show you better than I can tell you," said Mr. Smith, for there are several about my place. The cones," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "must be something like Tad Moore—hard and full of prickles. But you shall see for yourselves."

He drove them past the house, past the little summer-house at the back, and away down to a bit of rocky land, where he stopped the car and they all got out.

"I want you to see these trees close up," he said. "I'm very fond of them, they're so strong and rugged, and they stay green all winter, when other trees lose their leaves."

They did look pretty, those pines, standing green amid the snow, and the boys were much interested in the cones. Most of them were open, and they saw a handsome bluejay looking for seeds in one. They found some that were tight shut, and Mr. Smith broke off several of these, one for each boy. They were as hard and as solid as a rock. Jack tried to pick and cut one open with his new knife, but he couldn't do it. Johnny-jump-up pounded one with a heavy stone, but it didn't open.

"How do you open them?" asked little Sweet William.

"You'll see after a while," said Mr. Smith, as they got into the car again. They stopped once more at the barn and got a big popper and some ears of popcorn. Then they went up to the little summer-house. It was a warm, snug little house now, for the windows were closed and a wood fire was burning in a great fireplace on one side. Great branches of pitch pine covered with cones decorated the ceiling and the walls. The boys were soon busy, shelling and popping the corn. It was fun to watch the kernels pop open over the fire, and the inside grow puffy and white. "The warm fire does it," said little Sweet William. After the corn was all popped, they had a nice luncheon, brought up from the house, and then they gathered around the fire again, quiet for a while.

Suddenly they heard popping noises, and little winged seeds came falling upon them, one after another. The boys looked startled, and Mr. Smith smiled. "Listen," he said, "something is opening the cones." Again came the popping noises and more winged seeds came flying round the room.

Mr. Smith looked at Jack Beanstalk. "What does it, Jack?" he asked.

"It must be the warmth," said Jack, "just like it popped the corn."

"Yes," said Mr. Smith, "neither frost nor a knife nor a stone could do it, but a warm fire or sunshine will pop them open every time."

The chauffeur drove them all home again, and as they neared the school house corner, they spied Tad Moore again, running down the street.

"Hi, Tad!" called Jack, "I've got something to show you. Come on over tonight, we'll pop corn."

"All right," said Tad, with a grin, "I'll come."

Hard as a rock the pine cone grew,
Prickly and rough.
Not a knife or a stone could open it—
Solid and tough.

But cones and hearts are much alike
When all is done,
And love has its way with everything
Under the sun.

Hymnal Notes

No. 71

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of John Newton (1725-1807), author of "Glorious things of thee are spoken," used here with Haydn's Austrian Hymn, is a romantic and inspiring record of what a mother's devotion and the memory of another good woman did to reclaim a young man from the wrong path, and give him to the needy of the world as a saving influence.

Newton's mother passed on when he was seven years old, but her prayers for him were not in vain. She had stored his memory with Scripture, and inclined his heart to spiritual loyalties. Then the boy went to sea with his father, and among rough companions who rejected religion, he too turned to reckless ways, until at last he was flogged out of the navy as a deserter. He took service under a slave dealer, and lived in wretchedness. His star of hope now was the memory of a young girl, who later became his wife. At 17, and when she was but 14, he had given her his whole affection and he still clung to this memory.

It was the chance reading of Thomas à Kempis that turned him back toward the light. In due time he found himself at work in Liverpool, with Whitefield and Wesley, until he was sent to the humble parish at Olney, where the beautiful friendship with Cowper began. The hymn used here was published in the Olney Hymns, which are now best remembered for Cowper's contributions.

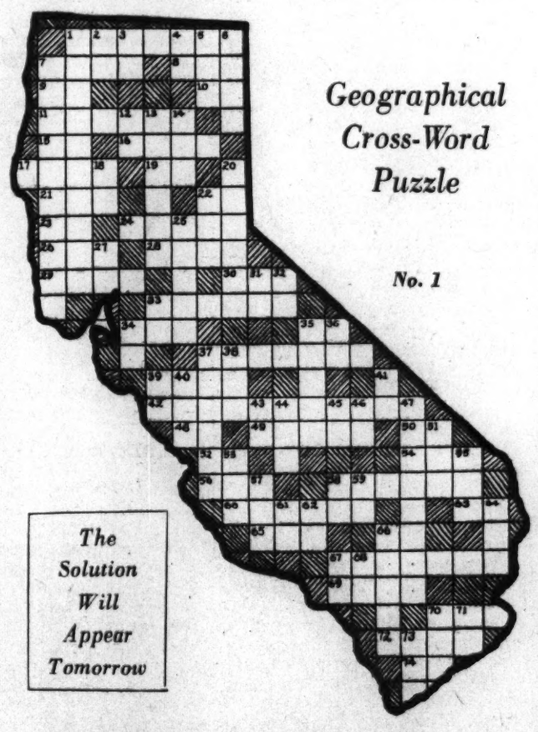
Newton had a vigorous, sailorlike directness of expression that reached the people who needed courageous handling. This vigor is in his hymns. He also carried on a large correspondence with inquirers into his liberal ideas. Wilberforce, the philanthropist, and the pious and vivacious Hannah More were his friends.

"Glorious things" is the most widely used of Newton's hymns. It was found at one time in 50 different hymnals. It is a fit companion for Haydn's tune, Austria, called "one of the world's great tunes." It started in an insignificant folk tune, which was developed by Haydn into the strong, inspiring melody. This writing of a national hymn was prompted by "God save the King," which he had heard so often in England. Later he used this melody in his "Kaiser Quartet," for his "four magical strings," as he called the quartet instruments. The words were *Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser* ("God save Emperor Franz").

This is probably the most widely known of Haydn's song-tunes, though his lovely "My mother bids me bind my hair" is familiar among all musicians. The two mark the range of strength and grace in this composer's works, which are said to be "more consistently refreshing than those of any other great composer," on account of their cheerful freshness, sanity, and serenity.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 1



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

ACROSS

1—Regarded by natives as chief attraction.
7—Their yachts are equipped with at least one.
8—The point of a pen.
9—Man's nickname.
10—British Pharmacopoeia (ab.).
11—World market supplied by a city of this State.
15—Position on baseball team.
16—Famous observatory in this State.
17—British jail.
19—Group of books in Bible.
21—What a miss in this State has no trouble in becoming.
22—Provided she doesn't say this.
23—Printer's measure.
24—Folks out here move faster than this.
26—To pinch.
28—What lured the "forty-niners."
29—A narrative.
30—Quite (poetic).
33—What a spectator does when the seats are taken.
34—A spring.
35—Bishop (ab.).
37—State's most famous trees.
39—...mes suddenly into view.
42—Lowest elevation in State (and in the United States).
48—Railroad.
45—Rank of State in population.
50—A conjunction.
53—A measure a bit wider than "32 across."
54—Body of water.
56—To immerse.
58—State's largest city is called "city of the (?)."
60—Crop that brings this State about $70,000,000 a year.
62—Postscript.
65—Valuable natural resources of the State.
66—Kings (ab.).
67—State's highest mountain.
69—Even out here small boys don't like to wash it.
72—This State is number (?) in area.
73—Well-known university in State (ab.).
74—Upon.

DOWN

1—Name of this State.
2—A Chinese measure.
3—A prefix.
4—Article.
5—Extreme end.
6—What the Pacific tide does twice daily.
7—Capital of State.
12—The (Spanish).
13—Important industry of this State.
14—What men do out here instead of talk.
18—Left side.
20—State's nickname.
22—Nothing.
25—Main artery of the heart.
27—Plural.
31—Man's nickname.
32—Canadian province.
33—Spain.
34—A continent.
35—This State furnishes all the (?) mined in the United States.
36—Jumble of type.
37—Done without.
38—Established.
40—Yield.
46—Preposition (poetic).
41—Exist.
43—High school.
44—By the way of.
45—Lieutenant.
46—Well-known national highway (ab.).
47—National park in this State.
51—Relative (ab.).
52—Miocene (ab.).
55—This snake is not found out here.
57—Prefix meaning "forth."
58—Adjutant-General.
59—Point of the compass.
61—Variety of the three-toed sloth.
63—North latitude.
64—It is always blue out here.
68—What the native never does about the weather.
67—Wrong font.
68—Exclamation.
70—The color of bathers.
71—Wrong note (musical ab.).
72—Part of foot.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: No popular saying has been more discredited than the familiar assertion that talk is cheap. The cost of printing the Congressional Record for the Seventy-second Congress was $983,584—an unprecedented total caused largely by debates on economy.

Los Angeles Times: A solemn thought for you serious thinkers: It takes 10,000 years to build a coral reef and it's no good after it's built.

Detroit News: Well, we've lived to see the Erie (Penna.) Daily Times refer to the harbor master's $600 job at that place as a political plum.

Omaha World-Herald: The talk about technocracy will probably continue until someone is able to understand it.

Dallas News: Style is the influence that takes holes in your shoes and makes an embellishment of them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Archæologists Uncover Warnings

OUT of Persia come secrets. Archæologists, at the site of proud Persepolis, have been digging in the black soil of the ancient empire founded by Cyrus the Great more than 550 years before the Christian era. Among the ruins wrought by Alexander the Great on the great temple reared by Xerxes and Darius, they have unearthed a rich store of sculpture, treasures of architecture and priceless inscriptions.

The discoveries are said to surpass any former archæological rewards in the history of Persian excavations. They tell of a civilization which was advanced enough to produce sculptured reliefs and designs in glazed tile unexcelled in beauty and refinement of detail by artificers of any age. They reveal a skill in certain engineering branches which needs not to apologize to the technical young men of today. They are reminiscent of a degree of learning and idealism that could produce a Zoroaster and build a nobility the moral code of which so impressed Herodotus that he was led to exclaim: "They think that to tell a lie is the most disgraceful thing in the world."

These ruins of sun-dried brick that collapsed about great colonnaded halls, monolithic windows, and doors hewn from black stone and polished like ebony; these artful carvings and inscriptions and reliefs and heroic staircases leading to the vast audience chamber; these tunnels drilled through solid rock; these figures of burden-bearers, footmen, charioteers and other items in the drama of the Persian kings—all serve to reconstruct in imagination a story of pomp and circumstance and dominant will and adamantine pride and selfishness, greed and thirst for power . . . all brought low, like the material structure to which they contributed, by the vastness of their own wrong building.

Into the prison cell of time, bound by mute chains of dust, went the prideful glories of ancient Persia. Released by the archæologist's shovel, they emerge to an age engaged in listening to a new siren song of pride, with something like a poignant warning. It is as though, through the gray lips of carved stone, the ancient sculptors cry: "Behold: For the glory of art we pandered to kings, and see how we are brought low! Alas, despite our skill and artistry the Persia of our day is thought remarkable not because her artists were great but because her nobles were honest."

Yes, Persia's artists were great; her nobles worthy; her armies brave; her kings proud. But her glory faded, even as faded the glories of other bygone empires, when the arrogance of her rulers submerged the ideals of her people. Internal jealousies and strifes, the weaknesses and rebellions of satraps and nations, tore down her bulwarks and conspired to Xerxes' defeat. Somewhere there was a lack of equipoise between her culture and her moral stamina and so—today archæologists dig at Persepolis.

Considering the significance of the archæological achievement in the light it throws on ancient peoples, customs and manners, recognition should be immediate of the great contribution the Persian expedition under Dr. Ernest Herzfeld has made to human knowledge about mankind. Great praise accrues to the University of Chicago for sponsoring the enterprise. But, turning the light of contemplation from the past to the future, there is that which demands philosophic adjudication. It is this: When today shall have sunk twenty-five centuries into the dust; when the superarchæologist of tomorrow shall uncover amid the rubble of ruined factories the skeletal remains of these mechanistic behemoths over which the technocrats are now so much concerned, how much will the present age of invention then weigh in the scale of true progress?

Shall it be said of the twentieth century that her inventors were greater than her idealists? That her social and moral standards failed to keep pace with her mechanicians? That a too-greedy profit-taking conspired to her undoing? Or shall it be said that, sobered by a world-wide lesson on the futility of war and greed and national aggrandizement, inspired by evidences of a new mental freedom which demonstrated how shackles of limitation might be broken by right thinking—these people lived to see a world at peace; commercial adjustments made equitable; supply and demand balanced, and a reign of justice bringing security to all mankind.

The elements of Xerxes' defeat lay in the communal thought of the Persian people. The elements for a world's amicable adjustment lie available to the general thought of mankind today. Much besides cold stone is uncovered by the archæologist's pick and shovel.

Fireside for Circus Folk

ALL the world loves a circus, and the news that a home for veteran performers is projected at Richmond, Va., will be widely and warmly welcomed. At a meeting of tanbark "fans" held a day or two ago in New York announcement was made that a site of nine acres had been selected and funds raised for its purchase. The plans embrace accommodation for 100 troupers whose play-work days are over.

In the past, when the equestrian director's bell sounded for the last time in the ears of the clown and tumbler; when the fairylike queen of bareback riders packed make-up box and tiny mirror in her dressing-room trunk on the closing day of her final season; when ground-act understander and flying trapezist realized that never again would they hear that sudden "Oh" of ten thousand awestruck spectators at the close of a breath-taking, thrilling stunt—in the past the future vista before the retiring performer has not been too alluring.

Savings were often depleted by investment in glowing but unstable enterprises; his open-handed liberality all too often spelt a comfortless hall room in a Fourteenth Street theatrical boarding house. The home projected by these loyal devotees of the tented show—they should be backed by legions of circus lovers—conjures up a picture altogether pleasing.

Imagine the reminiscences of these gallant men and women who have brought thrills and tears and laughter to a nation as they take their well-won ease on the "lot" at Richmond after the dinner hour. As the pleasant southern day nears the scent-laden twilight hour pricked with dancing fireflies, they will tell of that day in North Dakota when a cyclonic storm laid tents and bleachers prone—fortunately when the afternoon show was over—and for days the undaunted troupers gave an alfresco show with nothing but a "sidewall." Or the day when little Coco, the baby elephant, temporarily torn from his mother, lustily shrilled to thirty pachyderms for aid, thereby precipitating something very akin to a stampede.

And, when autumn's frost has sent the shows into winter quarters, maybe Dexter Fellows, doyen of press agents, will drop off at Richmond and, as the old-time troupers gather round the fireside, recount the classic—and, of course, strictly veracious stories which city editors, with a grin, have unquestioningly accepted from the pen of that urbane promoter of publicity, and straightway marked them "Must."

So the twilight shadows deepen and, in silent memory, the performers of the tanbark rehearse their different numbers and hear again the echo of the six- and eight-horse circus wagons lumbering through the darkness down to the torchlit runs where the razorbacks load the flats for the run to tomorrow's town.

To Make a Market for Liquor

THE liquor trade is fast stepping out from behind the screen which more conscientious sections of the wet cause have provided for it. Such camouflages as "true temperance," "reduction of crime" and "saving youth" look pretty thin in the light of the liquor trade's unvarnished attitude toward the possibilities of its future market.

Now it drops any pretension of a desire to decrease the consumption of beer. An indication of its intentions is a large display advertisement appearing in the Brewing Industry, inserted by an advertising agency, and appealing to the brewers to take advantage of "half the expected market for beer" which they say "does not exist today."

"Obviously," this advertisement says, "there must be a campaign of education, and the one field in which this can be conducted is, fortunately, the most important of all for immediate and future business—the colleges.

They propose to satisfy not only the small existing demand but to encourage a new and increased demand. Hardly an effective way to decrease drinking and further "true temperance."

Of equal importance, perhaps, is the fact that in developing this new market there will be available the highly potent facilities of modern advertising. If such "education" is to be thwarted, either the legalization of beer must be blocked or at least advertising restrictions be provided so that temperance can be taught with some degree of effectiveness.

Peace Machines on Twin Tracks

ONCE more the chief positive instrument of American foreign policy, a general mobilization of powers behind the Pact of Paris, has swung into action on the initiative of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. This time its purpose is to stop an imminent conflict over the little area of Leticia, on the Colombian-Peruvian frontier.

On this occasion the machinery of the anti-war treaty is directed toward Peru. It was overt action of Peruvians which, on Sept. 1-2, 1932, wrested Leticia from Colombian control. Now a Colombian force is advancing along the upper Amazon to recover the area, and it is to prevent a clash that Mr. Stimson has acted.

Though the two nations directly concerned are engaged in a complex wrangle over the means of arbitrating their dispute, the essential facts seem clear. In a boundary treaty signed in 1922, Peru ceded the area to Colombia, although the inhabitants were thoroughly Peruvian, and had been since earliest colonization. Precisely why Peru took this altruistic action is variously explained.

But the action was taken, and the area was legally made over to Colombia. Now Peru claims that it never should have been, that the action of the then government violated Peru's fundamental rights, and in effect officially defends the overt action of its nationals. In such circumstances, Peru seems palpably to be the treaty breaker. Thus it is that the American Government addresses its protest only to Lima, although it is Colombia's troops which are advancing.

Factually, the incident seems a repetition of the Vilna affair, when Polish troops under Marshal Pilsudski took the town given to Lithuania by treaty, and have hung on ever since. If the Kellogg pact signatories succeed in getting Peru out of Leticia—should this action prove to be the most constructive way of settling the dispute, which is open to doubt—they will have proved that the pact is mightier than the formidable Council of Ambassadors, which entirely failed to get Poland out of Vilna.

In any case, the world has another laboratory example of the Kellogg peace machinery. Such experiments are needed. As long as American policy sticks to this method, reënforced by important addenda such as nonrecognition, arms embargoes, no assistance to aggressors, and so on, it is important to know just how effective the method is.

The policy lacks the full machinery of the League Covenant, with the elaborate facilities of Geneva. The League also has the Leticia affair on its agenda. And the Washington method is intended to supplement rather than to supersede the League procedure. It is the bridge from Washington to Geneva, from Hoover to Wilson. Clearly, the practice of invoking the pact has difficulties and drawbacks. It has advantages, too. And as the tense situation on the Upper Amazon evolves, the world will have another valued opportunity of judging whether Washington has chosen the more effective path to a common goal.

The Farmer's Burden

THERE is little question that the American farmer is under a heavy load. His burden consists mainly of debts and taxes, both of which not only have increased in recent years, but also have become proportionately harder to pay as farm prices fell.

It may surprise some to learn that the taxes are more of a weight than the interest on debts, yet the Department of Agriculture found in 1931 that taxes took about 11 per cent of gross farm income in the United States, while interest on mortgages took 8 per cent—though payment on principal might raise this to the size of the tax figure or more. Both percentages are more than double those of a decade or two ago. But rural tax reduction is almost wholly a problem for local—state and county—governments; debt relief is a subject the National Government can do something about, and is increasingly expected to do something about, if congressional discussions are an index.

In general there are three ways of attempting to lift or ease the burden. The monetary inflation method urgently put forward may be likened to dynamite. Its proponents would employ it to simply blast the load into the air. Granting that dynamite may have its uses in removing old stumps, there is uncertainty in this case as to whether the blast would accomplish the price-lifting purpose desired, there is a probability of destroying work already done toward adjusting the load, and there is great financial risk to innocent bystanders if not to the farmer himself.

The second method, that of bolstering up farm prices, typified in the domestic allotment plan, may be likened to putting a jack under the rock to help the farmer lift it. The plea for jacking up farm prices to approach a level with industrial prices has much justification if a jack can be found that will stand up under the strain. If the difficulties of administering the allotment plan can be ironed out and its application limited to products it fits, this project may have genuine value, at least as an emergency measure, during whatever period of years it takes for trade to find a world basis again.

The third, most obvious and under today's circumstances probably the most practicable approach to the problem, is to take some of the weight off the burden itself. Among the many bills before Congress for farm debt relief possibly most attention will center on that just introduced by Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas to extend $1,500,000,000 of government credit into the farm mortgage field through an Emergency Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the Federal Land Banks.

Under a plan of this sort properly carried out, the money would not be used to create new farm debts, but to convert part of the existing $9,500,000,000 to $11,000,000,000 of farm indebtedness from loans carrying interest of 6 per cent or above into loans carrying from 3 to 5 per cent interest. The land banks would lend the farmer up to 75 per cent of the present value of his farm and he would have that much with which to pay off his creditors. Holders of thousands of farm mortgages no doubt would consider themselves well off to get this much cash for their claims. An alternative method is proposed whereby the Government would guarantee some such portion of a mortgage where the mortgagee would make concessions in line with the farmer's ability to pay.

Mr. Walter Lippmann appropriately points out in opposition to the arguments for relief of debtors by inflation of money that there is no sharp line between debtor and creditor classes in American society, that millions are both debtors and creditors—the family in a mortgaged house has, nevertheless, a savings account and depends on a fixed dollar wage, and so on. But the nearly one-half of America's farmers who have mortgages on their farms come pretty close to constituting an exclusively debtor population. What with low prices and rural bank failures, their savings are pretty near nil.

But the saving of these people from destitution is of vital importance to the nation. Talk of an agrarian revolt may be discounted but should not be wholly disregarded. For it is only justice that the farm debtor should receive some relief from obligations that have doubled or quadrupled since he contracted them. An increasing sentiment will support government action to bring about an easing of the interest burden.

Editorial Notes

Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, is described as resembling a retired sea captain, a romantic poet or a dashing soldier of fortune. Yet when Mr. Norman not long ago essayed an incognito trip to America in the rôle of college professor, his true identity was speedily discovered. So there are times, evidently, when Mr. Norman also looks like a banker.

The upkeep on certain new federal buildings, it has been pointed out, is more than twice the rentals of the leased structures they replace. Many will be of the opinion that this implies another form of "lobbying" that should be looked into.

Cato, ancient history reveals, conducted a filibuster in the Roman Senate in the time of Julius Cæsar. So this parliamentary tactic would seem to be an expedient of the long past as well as the Long present.

One of the first actions of the Illinois Senate in its drive to cut costs was the elimination of the committee on "economy and efficiency." Apparently the entire membership means to make them its business.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A "Cabinet of Youth"

A FEW days ago a story appeared in the press to the effect that President-Elect Roosevelt was planning to select a Cabinet of more youthful men than had been customary in the past. Perhaps there is not much use in paying attention to reports of this sort. All Presidents are extremely secretive in advance as to the identity of their Cabinet appointees, and Mr. Roosevelt is no exception to this rule. With the exception of the redoubtable "Jim" Farley for Postmaster-General there seems to be no name upon which those who are eagerly watching for these appointments center as that of a strong probability. Mr. Farley is a very amiable gentleman and an exceedingly capable politician. The Post Office has so long been run by politicians, capable or incapable, that probably another one will not do any serious injury to that department. Probably, too, this habit of always turning over the one service of the United States Government which intimately touches the people to the control of practical politicians has at least had the effect of building up very effective Assistant Postmasters-General, who run the job. Sometime, however, there will be elected a President who will amaze his party leaders, and delight the nation, by putting a capable business organizer instead of a practical politician in this highly important office.

But to recur to the Cabinet of Youth. Perhaps there isn't much reason to give attention to the rumor, particularly as "youth" in this connection must be taken with a certain degree of liberality. What constitutes youth depends upon whether the definition comes from a flapper in search of a dancing partner, or a chief executive seeking wise and seasoned advisers. Few men have attained the experience and the poise essential to Cabinet office before reaching the age of fifty. In suggesting a Cabinet of Youth, I might state that some of its members are youthful rather in office holding than in actual years of life, but it would be interesting if Mr. Roosevelt, who is himself one of the younger men to be elected to the Presidency, should seek men approximating his own youth to constitute his official family. Perhaps a list of men, many of whom are of this type, and of ages which, for the group average fifty-three, may be interesting as mere speculation. So far as I know, only one or two have actually been considered by the President-Elect, but all might well be. I would like to proffer then this list:

The Secretary of State—William Phillips, Massachusetts; career diplomat, whose last service was as Minister to Canada.

Secretary of the Treasury—Bernard Baruch, well-known capitalist, and active Democrat of New York City.

Secretary of War—Clarence C. Dill, state of Washington; at present a United States Senator, whose service on committees on irrigation and reclamation, and on public lands, equips him to deal with the less militaristic activities of the Department of War. As an alternate, Ex-Senator John C. Cohen of Georgia.

Attorney-General—Huston Thompson, Colorado; former Assistant Attorney-General and later a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Distinctly a progressive among Democrats. Alternate, Arthur Mullen of Nebraska.

Postmaster-General—James Farley.

Secretary of the Navy—James M. Thomson, owner and editor of the New Orleans Tribune (morning) and the Item (evening), son-in-law of the late Champ Clark.

Secretary of the Interior—Walter Lippmann, Democratic journalist and commentator on all public questions, domestic and international.

Secretary of Agriculture—Henry A. Wallace, agricultural editor. Alternate, Ex-Gov. Harry Byrd of Virginia.

Secretary of Commerce—P. H. Callahan, manufacturer, and successful promoter of profit sharing in his own large institution. A Hoovercrat in 1928, and a prohibitionist, of which useful variety of thought there ought to be at least one outspoken proponent in the Cabinet.

Secretary of Labor—Miss Frances Perkins, New York, veteran worker in every form of social welfare and organizations for the protection of women and children.

The political critic of the foregoing list will immediately complain that on it there are four representatives of New York State. This might be corrected by a substitution of Miss Grace Abbott of the District of Columbia for Miss Perkins and, or, the substitution of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, of Florida, for Walter Lippmann. The Department of the Interior, no less than the Department of Labor, affords scope for the activities of an intelligent and hard-working woman. The appointment of Mrs. Owen to either the Labor or the Interior Department would bring to the Administration the friendly support of the Bryanite element throughout the nation.

As I Knew Them—Napoleon III

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

EARLY in the last century, two young princes played a game of forfeits in the white-daisied fields of the château de Saint-Leu. The elder of the boys was William, son of Frederick William III of Prussia, the younger was Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Hortense de Beauharnais.

Fifty years later the same two boys, then reigning monarchs, played again for forfeits, but the field of their game was the grim one of war. In that latter game Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, surrendered his army and his person to his opponent at Sedan, and his Hohenzollern conqueror was proclaimed William I, Emperor of Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

Dethroned in 1871, Louis Napoleon was held some months as a prisoner by his German captors in the castle of Wilhelmshöhe. When given his liberty, he retired with his wife, Eugénie, and his son, the Prince Imperial, to a country estate near Chislehurst in Kent.

One summer's day in 1872 the Ex-Emperor gave a garden party at his Chislehurst home, and as neighboring residents my father and his sons were invited. My recollection of the affair is confined to an incident, the importance of which much transcended, in my juvenile mind, the policies of a Bismarck or the waning of Napoleonic legends. That particular event was a donkey race in which I thus participated under imperial auspices.

* * *

Now it is a strange but sorry fact that from time immemorial man has practiced deceit in all his dealings with donkeys. Proportionately to its size, this soft-eyed, velvet-nosed, long-eared, quaintly befurred, equine-hoofed and leonine-tailed helper of mankind has no peer. It stands with kings and pharaohs in the gravings of ancient monuments. In every clime it serves man faultlessly, and bears uncomplainingly a goodly part of his burdens across the arid deserts of the Orient and through the cobbled alleys of the Occident. Yet withal, its friendship is scorned; its patience is derided; its meekness is abused; its trust is betrayed. Even when we bid it join in our games the rules are framed against it, and fair treatment is seldom its lot.

So it proved at this Napoleonic festival. A long and grassy avenue in the park had been fenced off as a racing track. At one end of the track had been erected a large tent to serve as the imperial grand stand.

At the other end of the track a crowd of ladies and gentlemen centered their chief interest in a score of saddled and beribboned donkeys, which had been lined up under the charge of grooms. And many of us boys were bidden to choose any one of these diminutive steeds and to inscribe our respective names on a tag attached to the harness of the animal which found most favor in our sight. Then to each boy was assigned, not the donkey he had chosen, but one that had been selected by some rival boy, bearing the inscribed tag of that rival. I did not comprehend the purpose of this procedure, but I was resolved to win the race, if so it might be, irrespective of whose mount I rode.

At the drop of the flag we were off. My animal showed unexpected mettle, and encouraging it to the utmost of my equestrianship we soon led the field, and finished two lengths in front of our nearest opponent.

Napoleon and the Prince Imperial, with their entourage, had quitted the big tent. They now stood grouped on a grassy mound by the winning post as, warm with exertion and flushed with triumph, I pulled up my steed and dismounted to make my bow to my hosts. Alas for the pride that goeth before a fall! A functionary informed me that I was not the winner, but on the contrary I was technically at the bottom of the list of entrants. In such a race, he explained, the prize was awarded to the boy whose name appears on the tag of the last donkey to come in. Swift riding is thus assured, since every boy aims to jockey the donkey which he bestrides ahead of the animal that bears his own name on its harness.

This topsy-turvy decision so amazed me that I fear I ill-disguised my youthful indignation, and the Ex-Emperor observing my discomfiture, called me to him and asked its cause. On learning it he laughed (rare are the smiles of such a man) and clapping me on the shoulder, said, *"Bravo, mon petit,"* and turning to one of those around him, commanded, *"Vois! que cet cavalier ardent recevra aussi un prix."* (See that this ardent cavalier also gets a prize.)

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

About Beer

SOME figures on the beer vote in the House of Representatives give real seriousness to the warning of Congressman LaGuardia, long chief of the wets, that too hasty a stampede to get around the Constitution now may jeopardize the repeal of constitutional prohibition later, which is the only final alternative to the continuance of present conditions. Thirteen states could prevent that repeal, and fifteen states did vote against beer in Congress, plus seven more which were tied. Ten more states than enough failed to favor this antiprohibition measure. That is too wide a margin to be reckless with.

Another dilemma may arise if it should finally be determined that beer is nonintoxicating. This law, if sustained, will be the first document in human history in which beer is treated as anything but an intoxicating liquor. It was so defined in all the laws of all the states, in the internal revenue laws of the United States, and in all the decisions of all the courts. It is so treated in all the literature of mankind from the inscriptions on the tomb of Amen-Hotep. . . . If, in order to hasten its return now, a year or two in advance of the repeal of constitutional prohibition, we reverse this verdict of the ages, and establish beer as legally nonintoxicating, we may interfere with the effective regulation of it forever, and seriously jeopardize the repeal of the amendment.

If beer is "nonintoxicating," then state and local prohibition ordinances would not apply to it, and states which, wishing to remain dry themselves, are willing to restore to other states the privilege of being wet, might hesitate to do so if they feared that thereby they would be depriving themselves of the right to prohibit beer within their own borders.

Also, states which wish to repeal prohibition but not to restore the saloon may be embarrassed by the fact that if beer is nonintoxicating, it will not be included in the ban. If malt beer can be sold by the glass, for consumption on the premises, in all the places where ginger "ale" and root "beer" are sold—what will those places be? To make beer nonintoxicating now, to get around the Constitution, may not only jeopardize the change in the Constitution but may make it difficult to include beer in the regulations which will be necessary when other intoxicating liquors are legalized.

And, of course, the whole struggle in Congress to get the alcoholic content as high as possible shows that what is wanted is an intoxicating liquor. . . .

The purpose is, first, to satisfy those who want their beer intoxicating and, second, to provide it as a relatively harmless substitute for the strong alcoholic beverages which are now being distributed illegally. But these are arguments of policy, to be considered after the constitutional prohibition of intoxicating liquors is repealed. In the interval, they raise a question of law, on which Congress has taken a considerable risk, in voting for beer of pre-war strength. . . .

Whether President Hoover will veto the present 4 per cent bill (by volume) of course nobody knows. If he does, it will be because he thinks that the responsibility of not enacting an unconstitutional law is on the President and on Congress, as well as on the courts. In principle, this is, of course, correct, but in practice, just as a lower court may sometimes purposely so decide a case as to assure its appeal and a final decision by the highest court, there may be a practical advantage in getting the decision from the court in this case. . . .

Incidentally, it is an interesting bit of psychology to note that the taxes and penalties on home brew, to protect the brewers' profits are to be made so drastic that they would have been denounced as outrages on human liberty if they had been made merely to enforce prohibition.—*Chester H. Rowell, in San Francisco Chronicle.*